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BRAZIL.

Expression of the News from Spain—A Republican Demonstration—Speech-Making Under Difficulties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sunday, March 28, 1873.

The startling intelligence has been received here of the abdication of King Amadeus, and the proclamation of the Republic in Spain, with Castelar as Minister of Foreign Affairs. For the moment, everything of internal interest is forgotten—even the threatened contest between Church and State, growing out of the late Masonic trouble at Pernambuco—and nothing but Spain is the cry. How the news was received can only be appreciated by those who know what a strong republican sentiment has of late been developed in Brazil, and especially here in the capital. By the Republicans (and there are many who openly proclaim themselves such) it was greeted with every expression of joy, and by the Monarchists and defenders of the ruling dynasty with sneers and bitter sarcasms. By the fiery Republicans—those who are ready to upset the Empire to-morrow, no matter what comes after—it was deemed an event of such stupendous moment in the political world that nothing would stop them from committing an indiscretion. In short they resolved to have a celebration. Under the leadership of the editors of the *Republica*, they at once solicited permission to parade the streets, with bands of music and banners, covered with their favorite mottoes; but the Chief of Police, not feeling quite sure that the "Marseillaise" would have that tranquilizing effect upon the populace so much needed to preserve the public peace, very prudently refused his consent. Nothing remained for them, then, except to hold a kind of reunion, which occurred on the very evening the news was at hand in the offices and rooms of their journal, in Rua do Ouvidor, the principal street of the city. From one balcony were displayed the flags of all the different Republics, (that of the United States and Spain being placed conspicuously side by side,) and from another were flung the colors of Brazil, but without the royal insignia, which form usually the central portion of the national ensign.

OUTSIDE INCIDENTS.

Rua do Ouvidor is the chief promenade in the evening for those living near the centre of the city, or on the line of the tramways; and, as it is always brilliantly lighted, and as the display of French fancy goods is very attractive, any celebration there at night does not pass unheeded. So when Messrs. Cunha and Bocayuva presented themselves on the balcony of the *Republica* to repeat the impassioned story of Spanish regeneration, there were a goodly number of people ready to listen. The addresses were all satisfactory enough, it would seem, till disparaging allusions were made to the Empire, and attention had been directed to the curious-looking flag which appeared at the front of the balcony. This had some of the features of the national ensign, but lacked the crown and cross, the central portion of the Imperial standard. An indignant Monarchist cried out that it was the flag which "the Republicans were to substitute for the present Brazilian ensign when Dom Pedro should be expelled from the throne." That, of course, was enough to fire the heart of every loyal subject, and in less time than I can tell it the row began.

DANGEROUS SPEECH-MAKING.

Speech-making soon became a risky business amid the shower of stones poured against the front of the building, and the balcony and windows and door-ways previously crowded with "adherents to the new faith," were quickly vacant. The flagstaffs even refused to stand the pelting, and soon the Republican colors, which "had but a few moments before flaunted defiance in the face of the noble Brazilians," (as one of the journals described the affair a few days after,) "were drooping in disgrace or trampled beneath the feet of a justly-indignant people." In the midst of all this, the police and soldiery played an important part, but whether that part was one creditable to them as the preservers of the public peace, seems a difficult matter to decide. There are those who assert to the contrary, but these, of course, are men who oppose the present Ministry, and are ready to attribute anything and everything that goes wrong to the weakness or worthlessness of the President of the Council and his assistants.

THE INCIDENT IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the discussion of the reply to the speech from the throne was stopped at once to take up this new subject; and speeches and replies were made without limit, to prove that the Government was not concerned in the assault. The Chamber of Deputies was not far behind in its ardent defense of "liberty of speech and of the Press," as consecrated by the Constitution; and the address of Vianna upon this subject, reviewing the incident that gave rise to it, is justly considered the best yet delivered. Perhaps the drollest part of the whole affair was the attempt of Senator Jobim (who is also one of the Court physicians) to "expose" his views upon "the all-absorbing theme." They were simple, and not at all difficult to understand. In a previous address to the Senate he had stated that an individual by the name of Socrates was the preceptor and master of Aristotle. This he afterward discovered to be impossible, and he wished to make the correction. He had examined his classical dictionary, and found that Aristotle lived before Socrates. He hoped the Senate would pardon the anachronism. He didn't mean it, and wouldn't do so again. Having disposed of this matter by way of introduction, the Senator proceeded to handle the Rua do Ouvidor incident in this wise: He was not surprised at the mobbing of the *Republica*. What astonished him more than anything else was, that the Government had tolerated this newspaper right here in the capital of the Empire, for three years, appearing day after day, preaching pernicious doctrines, and disparaging all sound, legitimate government. He went into the street-cars, and his ears were saluted with *Republica! Republica!* He entered a ferry-boat, and still this seditious cry was heard; Rua do Ouvidor was full of it, and he wanted to know if it would be possible to cry in the same way in the streets of New-York, "Monarchia!" Monarchia!" He had no objections to the Liberal Party, as a party. The opposition of Liberals he could understand, but these Republicans, "they go to the very entrails of the Government," and want to destroy the Constitution. "If my life is threatened, unless I kill I may be killed. And so, unless the Empire kills the Republic, the Republic will kill the Empire." These remarkable utterances, coming as they do from one who is a personal associate of Dom Pedro, have attracted no little attention. Meanwhile, as one result of the affair, we have no more daily *Republicas*, and, whether the paper will cease altogether, or be again published after an interval, seems to be unknown.

THE FUTURE.

The course of affairs across the water is eagerly watched here, and nothing is read with so much eagerness as the bulletins from Lisbon, which come every week by the European steamers. Should Portugal be drawn into the Republican net, which seems to be gradually spreading over Eastern Europe, look out for lively news from Rio de Janeiro. The 60,000 Portuguese in this city would be irresistible, should they care to do anything, in imitation of their countrymen at home.

THE RIVER PLATE.

From the River Plate we have received the news of a Presidential election at Montevideo, amid extraordinary excitement and threats of revolution. The yellow fever had appeared in the shipping, and precautions were being taken both at Buenos Ayres, as well as at Montevideo, to prevent its spreading. Gen. Mitre had been appointed Envoy of the Argentine Confederation to arrange a series of treaties with Paraguay on the basis of the Triple Alliance and the Joint Convention, (recently concluded in this capitol.) By the terms of the latter, Brazil, it is said, is bound to assist in the coercion of Paraguay, if the latter does not admit the force of Gen. Mitre's reasoning. The General is probably at Assumption by this time, and we hear that the Brazilian Envoy, Azambuja, has also set out from Buenos Ayres, intending to be present at the negotiations. Count de Amelot, the French Minister, is reported to have reached Assumption on the 23d of February.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever here has undoubtedly diminished, if we can place any confidence in the newspaper reports; but, as I have already previously intimated, the obituary record is but partially correct, in so far as many deaths which occur in out-of-the-way places are not reported. It is hoped that the recent rains and the now rapidly-changing temperature, will soon wholly free us from this terrible scourge.

TIRADENTES.

THE TURF.

Close of the Chickasaw Jockey Club Races—Small Attendance.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—The Chickasaw Jockey Club races closed to-day with fine weather, a good track, and large attendance. The first race was a hurdle handicap, one mile and a half, over six hurdles, for a purse of $350, of which $50 was given to the second horse. Three horses started. The race was won by Captain Hutchinson, Joggler second, and Solon Shingle third. Time, 3:01¼. Hutchinson was the favorite against the field, and won by a length with ease.

The second race, the Chickasaw stakes, for three year-olds; a subscription of $50; play or pay, with $400 added; seven subscribers, four horses started. The race was won by Joe Johnson, beating Jack Frost, Frank Bonnabel, and Durboyne in the order named. Time, 3:46. This was the most exciting race of the week. Jack Frost was the favorite in the pools, and before the start money was laid in large amounts upon him at two to one against the field. The colts got a good start, Frank Bonnabel in the lead, and Joe Johnson bringing up in the rear for three-quarters of a mile, when Frost moved to the front, closely followed by the other three, all passing the stand in a bunch, Frost slightly in the lead, Johnson fourth. In going up the back-stretch Johnson made a play for the front, and passed each horse in succession, and at the half pole challenged Frost. From that point they ran locked to the four-mile distance, where Johnson forged ahead, and, drawing gradually away, passed the stand first by a length, both Johnson and Frost under whip and spur; Bonnabel third, and Durboyne beaten off. The finish was made amid deafening shouts from the spectators.

The third race was mile heats for beaten horses, for a purse of $200; $10 of the entrance money to go to the second horse. Six horses started. The following is a summary:

Port Leonard	1	1
Tom Leathers	2	2
Joggler	3	3
Emmet	4	4
Hiawatha, filly	5	5
Wild Duck, gelding		dis.

Time—1:49¾, 1:52¼.

Leathers was the favorite and Leonard second in the pools. The race was well contested throughout. The meeting has not been well attended.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Burning of a Planing-Mill in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—A destructive fire broke out early this morning in the steam planing-mill of J. F. Keating & Co., No. 197 Portland-street. The Messrs. Keatings' loss, including 25,000 feet of lumber, is estimated at $25,000; insured for $20,000. The fire spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Alonzo Bowers, carpenter and builder, whose loss is $5,000; Randall Brothers, cabinet-makers, loss $6,500; Thomas H. Hoar, carver, loss $1,000; J. P. Dunham, frame-maker, loss $1,500; all partially insured. Wm. A. Holmes & Co., grocers, corner of Causeway and Portland streets, lose $4,000; D. J. Butler, wholesale liquor-dealers, lose $3,000; and L. C. Durkee, wholesale liquor-dealer, loses $5,000. The buildings burned were valued at $25,000. The total loss is $75,000 to $80,000.

A Large Fish-Curing Establishment in Boston Burned.

BOSTON, May 3.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock this evening in the fish-curing establishment of Freeman Snow, on Snow's wharf, off Federal-street. The entire building, containing a large amount of fish of various kinds, was destroyed. The damage is estimated at $10,000 to $12,000; insured.

Fire at Ayer, in Massachusetts.

AYER, Mass., May 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by Abel Prescott & Co., flour and grain dealers; also by J. C. Mudgett, photographer, and B. H. Graves, meat market. A car standing on the track, partly loaded with corn, was nearly destroyed. Prescott & Co., the principal sufferers, lose about $6,000.

Twelve Houses Burned in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—Twelve houses on Lafayette and French streets were burned this afternoon. Loss, $30,000.

During the fire a den of nickel counterfeiters was discovered. A large quantity of base coin was captured and several arrests were made.

A Railroad Passenger Station Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 3.—The passenger station at Livingston, on the Hudson River Railroad, together with a hay-house, sheds, and a new store, were destroyed by fire at 3:20 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

A Tin-Ware Factory in Philadelphia Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the tin-ware manufactory of R. B. Wordin, at Nos. 58 and 60 North Second-street. The third and fourth floors were burned out. The loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

A Cincinnati Furniture Factory Damaged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—A fire broke out in the furniture factory of Messrs. Steinman, Meyers & Co., Sixth-street, this morning, damaging the stock to the extent of $15,000, machinery $5,000, and building $5,000. The whole was insured for $17,000 in local companies.

Destruction of a Paper Mill in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Cornwall & Co.'s new paper-mill, at Ypsilanti, Mich., was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000.

In Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—A fire in Pawtucket, R. I., last night, destroyed the Jenckes building, occupied by Messrs. Lapham & Co. The loss is about $4,000.

Fire in Chambers-Street.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the building No. 89 Chambers-street, occupied by Zogbaum & Fairchild, manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments. Damage to stock $1,000; fully insured. The first floor is occupied by Wallace & Son, brass and copper dealers; loss by water trifling. The building is owned by E. S. Higgins; damage $500; insured.

A Hoax.

A sensational rumor to the effect that the Bleecker-street Savings Bank had been robbed on Friday night of $1,000,000 was put in circulation yesterday morning. Few persons seemed, however, to credit or attach much importance to such a story, though it occasioned several inquiries at the bank, where it was ascertained that the rumor was entirely without foundation.

WASHINGTON.

The Kuklux of Tennessee—New Postal Cards—Army and Navy Changes—The Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Treasury Department has decided that the exaction of a fee of seventy-five cents per 100 bushels, in all cases of the withdrawal of salt in bond, to be used in curing fish, and the same fee whether the salt is actually withdrawn from the bonded store, or from the importing vessel, which is sometimes the warehouse constructively, provided it be a less quantity than the entire importation, is correct.

A KUKLUX DOCUMENT.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Tennessee District forwards a copy of a Kuklux warning received by him, demanding that certain officers employed by the Collector be ordered out of the district on the penalty of their murder, as well as that of the Collector. The authors of the Kuklux document say that the officials alluded to must leave the district in thirty days, or they will hang them, and that they have been ordered to kill them if they cross the line.

CONTRACT FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and David C. Cox have returned from New-York, where they attended the opening of bids for Indian supplies, which they say were contracted for at lower prices than last year. The bids for flour accepted by the Government were from sixteen to seventeen cents per hundred weight cheaper.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Public honesty" sends to the Treasury Department from Boston, per mail received to-day, $1,000 due to the Government for income tax, and a correspondent at Muscatine, Iowa, sends $25, also on account of the conscience fund.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers during the week, $664,000; shipments, $516,000; notes shipped, $756,500; amount held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $388,963,800; and as security for public deposits, $15,735,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $498,119; for the month, $1,256,493; for the fiscal year, $94,869,578; national bank circulation outstanding, $345,030,127. The circulation of the national gold banks is now $7,660,000.

SUPERNUMERARY STOREKEEPERS TO BE DISCHARGED.

Commissioner Douglas has requested the collectors to select one storekeeper to take charge of all warehouses in their districts where there are not more than 2,000 gallons of spirits stored, and to discharge the regular storekeepers. This is to prevent the necessity of employing storekeepers at an expense to the Government of $4 or $5 per day, when there is only a very small amount of spirits in store.

THE NAVY.

Commander Andrew W. Johnson has been ordered to the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Commander Henry B. Seely to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass.; Midshipman Theodoric Porter, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY.

The Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service is directed to forward to Austin, Texas, via the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, 125 recruits for assignment to the Tenth Infantry; Capt. Edward V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, is ordered to report to Col. Jeff. C. Davis, Commander of the Department of the Columbia, for duty as Aid-de-Camp. Second Lieuts. Sawyer and Johnson, of the Fifth Cavalry, change places on mutual application.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber to-day received 500 postal cards as a sample of the completed work. Orders for New-York and all other cities will be filled toward the close of next week, direct from the manufactory.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $3,001,980; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,885,000; coin, $73,121,965, including $24,917,200 in coin certificates; legal tenders outstanding, $357,160,308.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED FROM THE INDIANS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received the following telegram from Gov. Ferry, of Washington Territory:

> There are strong indications of hostility among the Indians in this Territory. Emissaries from the Modocs have probably visited them. The settlers have called upon me for arms; there are none in the Territory. I await instructions.

This telegram being referred to the War Department, Acting Secretary Robeson to-day informed the Secretary of the Interior that under the provisions of the act of 1808, the Territory of Washington is entitled to arms to the value of $20,000 on its quota for the militia, and that the War Department is able to furnish about 500 stand of arms, with equipments and ammunition, to be charged to the quota of the Territory, upon the requisition of the Governor, either by letter or telegram; but the Acting Secretary desires that the Governer should distinctly understand that these arms are to be advanced only on the regular allowance of the Territory, and that the general Government in no way directs or authorizes any militia operations not instituted by its order, and under its direction and control.

The substance of the foregoing was to-day telegraphed by Secretary Delano to Gov. Ferry.

CANADA.

Recovery of More Bodies from the Atlantic—Snow-Storm.

HALIFAX, May 3.—The steam-ship Moravian arrived this morning from Liverpool. Major-Gen. Haley, who succeeds Gen. Doyle in command of the troops here, was a passenger on the Moravian.

The steamer Prince Edward arrived at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, yesterday, twelve days from Liverpool.

Seventeen more bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic yesterday.

A violent snow-storm has prevailed here all day.

The International Railway in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 3.—An important division took place last night, on a motion introduced by Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, respecting the International Railway. The Government accepted the motion as one of a want of confidence, and were sustained by a majority of twenty-five.

Massachusetts Railroads—The First Building Finished in the Burnt District.

BOSTON, May 3.—The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Finance will report on Monday that the bill to consolidate the Hoosac Tunnel lines of railroads under the name of the Boston and North-western Railroad ought to pass, with certain amendments, which will not materially affect the general character of the bill as reported from the Committee on Railways. They also report that the expense to the State for the completion of the tunnel, after the work of the contractors is complete, such as the laying of the track, &c., will be about $300,000.

The dead body of a well-dressed stranger, apparently thirty-five years old, with a discharged pistol in his hand, was found to-day in an open lot in Waltham. He doubtless committed suicide.

The first structure finished and occupied in the burnt district was dedicated to-day. It is of brick and freestone, and erected by J. M. Hobbs, on the south side of Sturgis-street. Many officials and merchants were present, and the occasion was one of much speech-making and enjoyment.

A storm of hail, snow, and rain prevailed here this afternoon.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Gov. Dix Makes the Nominations for the New Board—One of the Nominees Declines.

Gov. Dix arrived late last evening at his residence in this City, having decided upon his nominations for the new Board of Emigration Commissioners. They are as follows:

Henry A. Hurlbut, of New-York, Republican.
George Starr, of New-York, Republican.
Edward Hoppin, of New-York, Republican.
Daniel Maujer, of Brooklyn, Republican.
George W. Quintard, of New-York, Democrat.

One other Democrat is to be appointed, but the name has not been settled upon. In addition, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and James Lynch, President of the Irish Emigration Society, and Sigismund Kauffman, President of the German Emigration Society, are ex officio members of the board.

The Governor, wishing to know whether the gentlemen he had selected would serve if confirmed, sent for Messrs. Hurlbut, Quintard, Starr, and Hoppin. When these gentlemen arrived he informed them of his intention to send in their names to the State Senate for Emigration Commissioners, and wished beforehand to know if they would accept the appointment.

A consultation was then had, after which all except Mr. Hoppin consented to accept. The reason given by Mr. Hoppin for declining the appointment was that he had made arrangements for an extended visit to Europe, and therefore could not serve on the new board, however much he might wish to.

We append sketches of the four commissioners who will be certainly nominated to-morrow or Tuesday:

HENRY A. HURLBUT.

Mr. Hurlbut is a native of Connecticut, and is now sixty-three years old. He commenced business in this City in 1835, in connection with Mr. Swift, in the hat trade. The firm of Swift & Hurlbut was the principal house in the hat trade for many years. Mr. Hurlbut retired from business in 1860, having amassed a considerable fortune. He was President of the New-England Society for two years and first President of the Second National Bank, and is at present largely connected with the insurance and banking business of the City. He is a director of the Metropolitan Bank, a director and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Equitable Insurance Company, director and chairman of Finance Committee of the Home Insurance Company, and a director of the Universal Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hurlbut was a delegate to the National Convention for the nomination of Gen. Grant.

MR. GEORGE STARR.

Mr. George Starr is an old resident of the Ninth Ward, who for many years was engaged in the meat business, in which he acquired a fortune. He has now retired from business, and will thus be able to devote all the time which may be required to the duties of his office. He has always been an active and zealous Republican, but has not often been a candidate for public place. In 1859 he was elected an Alderman, and in 1868 he received the united Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth District, which is now the Eighth, but was defeated by Hon. S. S. Cox. Since that time Mr. Starr has not been a candidate for any place, but he has always been active in politics upon the Republican side, and especially so during the war upon the Tammany Ring. He is a citizen of great public spirit and untarnished integrity, and will be valuable to the public in the position to which he is called.

JOHN W. QUINTARD.

Mr. John W. Quintard is well known as the President of the Quintard Iron-works Company of this City. He is a wealthy iron manufacturer, but has not taken any very prominent part in politics. An active business man for many years and thoroughly upright in all his dealings, Mr. Quintard will no doubt make an excellent member of the new board.

DANIEL MAUJER.

Mr. Daniel Maujer, now nearly sixty years of age, is a native of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, his parents having been of French origin. When about twenty years of age he came to this country, and settled in Williamsburg, with the politics and commercial interests of which he has ever since been identified. He engaged in the paint trade, from which he realized a competence, and a few years ago retired from active business, although retaining to the present time an interest and honorary position in commercial enterprises in Williamsburg. About ten years ago he became a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and has always taken an active part in educational matters in that city. During February of the present year, Mayor Powell nominated Mr. Theo. Cochen to the Board of Education, instead of Mr. Maujer, as had been expected. A delegation of influential citizens of Williamsburg waited on the Mayor in relation to the matter, and the latter stated that he had not supposed Mr. Maujer desired reappointment. It is understood now that he will be nominated to the vacancy in the Education Board caused by the appointment of Mr. Field as Superintendent of Schools. In politics Mr. Maujer is a Republican, and his extensive personal popularity and influence made him one of the most prominent supporters of the party in Williamsburg during the late campaign.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Eolus, of the Newport and Wickford Line, Damaged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, May 3.—The steamer Eolus, which was put on the route between Newport and Wickford, on Thursday, to connect with the Shore Line Railroad for New-York, struck a rock near the latter place this afternoon. She finished her trip, however, and after arriving telegraphed for the Wrecking Company of this place to come immediately to her assistance, as she was leaking. The rock struck by the Eolus was blown off from a large ledge, in the attempt to remove it by the officers of the Torpedo Station a few days ago. The extent of the damage to the Eolus is not known. Passengers who were awaiting her return at this place will have to remain until Monday.

A Schooner Ashore at Port Colborne.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, May 3.—The schooner Trenton, with a cargo of grain, is ashore ten miles from this place. A tug has gone to her assistance.

Wreck of the Schooner Dolphin.

CAMDEN, Me., May 3.—The schooner Dolphin, owned here, sprung a leak to-day, off Turtle Head, and sunk, with 6,000 feet of ash lumber, and 18,000 laths. The crew and two passengers narrowly escaped. There was no insurance on the vessel.

Political Troubles in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., May 3.—The directors and superintendent of the penitentiary, appointed by the alleged illegal Board of Public Works of this State, after an ineffectual attempt to obtain possession, called in counsel, and it is judged they have concluded to seek redress in the courts. This is what Gov. Jacobs desires and the above-mentioned board have sought to evade. When the Constitution was formed last Summer, it conferred large appointing powers upon the Governor, but the dominant party in the Legislature failing to elect their candidate for Governor, have endeavored to curtail these powers, conferred by the Constitution on the Governor, and place it in the hands of the Board of Public Works, appointed by themselves. Hence the trouble between the two factions. There are serious threats of impeachment, &c. Gov. Jacobs is now master of the situation, and it is believed the matter will go to the courts without further trouble.

Accidentally Poisoned.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., May 3.—Amos Scott, aged seventy-five years, died last evening at Marshalltown from the effects of arsenic. He ate some meat which had been poisoned to kill rats and left on the kitchen table, thinking that the arsenic was flour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Vienna Exposition—Grand Banquet—The Newly-Appointed American Commissioners at Work.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the Emperor of Austria gave a grand banquet last night at the palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign princes now in Vienna, and Hon. John Jay, the United States Minister.

The newly-appointed American Commissioners are actively working to get the department of the exposition assigned to the United States in complete order at an early day.

Ocean Cables—Four to be in Working Order Across the Atlantic by September.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamer Hibernian leaves on Monday, the 5th inst., to repair the French cable.

The Great Eastern and Edinburgh leave the latter part of this month to lay the cable from Valentia to Heart's Content. The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken Anglo-American cable, and the Edinburgh will proceed to lay two new cables between Placentia, Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton.

It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic, and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, before the first of September.

Exaggerated Reports of the Accident on the London and Chester Line.

LONDON, May 3.—The first report that a number of persons were killed and injured by the accident last night to the railway train from London for Chester was exaggerated.

The weather in England to-day is fair and favorable to the crops.

Obnoxious Military Orders in Spain—Rising of the Peasantry Feared.

MADRID, May 3.—It is reported that Gen. Velarde will resign his command in the army if Gen. Nouvilas accepts the Ministry of War.

The order recently issued by Gen. Velarde, directing the inhabitants of the country districts infested by Carlists to abandon their farms and retire into the cities with their provisions, meets with strong opposition from the people interested, and is likely to cause a general rising. The Government has been asked to nullify the order, and thus remove the cause for any hostile demonstration on the part of the peasants.

Review in St. Petersburg by the Czar and Emperor of Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Fifty thousand Russian troops, stationed in and near this city, were reviewed yesterday afternoon by the Emperor of Germany and the Czar.

Last evening St. Petersburg was illuminated in honor of the Imperial visitor.

Gen. Portillo and the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 3.—It is reported that Gen. Portillo has refused to resume the command of the Spanish forces operating in the Cinco-Villas district.

The bark T. K. Weldon, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

MISSOURI.

The Proposed Congressional Conference at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Forty-three Members of Congress, representing in part the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New-York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, have already accepted invitations to participate in the Congressional Conference which is to meet here on the 13th inst. Only six of those invited have so far declined, and they solely because of important business engagements.

Capt. Jas. B. Eads, Capt. W. Gould, Capt. John A. Scudder, and G. B. Allen have been appointed a special committee to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley most requiring Congressional attention.

A request has been received from New-Orleans that each chamber of commerce, or like organization in the Mississippi Valley, be invited to send a delegation to the conference.

It has been decided that Joseph Brown, Mayor of this city, shall be President of the conference.

Bids for Construction of Public Buildings in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Bids for work and material on the sub-structure of the new Custom-house and Post-office building in this city were opened to-day and examined, but no award was made.

It is considered by the officers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company and others that the suit entered yesterday against that company was brought for a black-mailing or other sinister purpose. It will be contested vigorously.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Middle States, with partly cloudy weather, low temperature, and occasional rain, but clearing and clear weather; in Maryland and Virginia higher barometer, north-easterly winds, and low temperature, and generally clear weather in the Southern States. Northerly and north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and rising barometer prevail from the lakes to the Ohio Valley. North-easterly and northerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain and heavy snow, with increasing pressure and low temperature in New-England and Canada.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States low temperature, rising barometer, northerly and north-westerly winds and clearing weather; for New-England and Canada, cloudy and clearing weather, northerly winds, occasional light rain and low temperature; for the lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clearing and partially cloudy weather, north-westerly winds veering to southerly; in the Western Gulf States south-easterly winds and partially cloudy and warm weather; in the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States generally clear, cool weather, north-westerly and northerly winds, and increased pressure. Reports are missing from the North-west, the Lake region, and generally west of the Mississippi River.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 42°; 9 A. M., 43°; 12 M., 43°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 40°; average temperature yesterday, 42¼°.

Ice Blockade at Milwaukee—Lake Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—Eight propellers and fifteen sail-vessels are fast in the ice in Milwaukee Bay this morning.

The weather is mild, and it is expected the ice will move out as soon as the wind changes.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 3.—Navigation is now open between this city and Montreal.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—The first boat of the season from Chicago, the steamer Idaho, arrived here this morning.

A Sailor Drowned at Sea.

EASTPORT, Me., May 3.—Albert Chaffee, mate of the schooner Mary Harmon, of Lubec, Me., was drowned to-day off Cape Mispeck. He was setting the staysail, and while holding the sheet was thrown overboard. The deceased leaves a family at Lubec.

Fearful Storm in Kansas—Many Persons Frozen to Death.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Advices from Cloud County, Kansas, state that another fearful storm had occurred in that region, by which a number of lives were lost and much property destroyed. The roof of a house owned by Mr. Snyder was blown off, and Mr. Snyder, his wife, and five children and a farm laborer, were buried in the snow, and frozen to death within a few miles of the house. A family named Ulricher shared a similar fate, all being frozen to death.

THE MODOCS.

No Further Movement of Troops—List of Killed and Wounded in the Last Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—There has been no further movement of troops in the lava beds.

Gen. Davis arrived at Gen. Gillem's head-quarters on Friday.

The following is the report of the killed, wounded, and missing in the last fight received from Assistant-Surgeon C. Dewitt:

THE WOUNDED.

Private James Broderick, Company A, Fourth artillery, a rifle-ball in the left thigh, a flesh wound.

Private Matthew Murphy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, a rifle ball in the finger and a flesh wound.

Private James McMillan, Company A, Fourth Artillery, a rifle ball in the palm of the right hand and a flesh wound.

Private John F. Gifford, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball in the back thigh; a flesh wound.

Corporal James Noble, Company A, Fourth Artillery, a rifle-ball in the neck; a flesh wound.

Private Charles Cuff, Company E, Twelfth Infantry—a rifle-ball in the hand, and fracture of the finger-bones.

Sergeant Martin Kennedy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry—a rifle-ball in the elbow, and fracture of several pieces of bone, which were removed.

Private James F. Butler, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; a rifle ball and both thighs.

Private John Higgins, Company K, Fourth Artillery; a rifle-ball in the left thigh and right shoulder; flesh wound.

Private Francis Rolla, Company K, Fourth Artillery; rifle-ball in left leg; flesh wound.

Private Geo. Endewater, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; rifle ball in left hip; flesh wound.

Private Wm. McCoe, Fourth Artillery; rifle-ball; flesh wound.

Private James McLaughlin, Co. K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left foot; foot fractured; ball extracted.

Sergt. August Brock, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in right arm and mouth.

First Sergt. M. Clinton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball; left leg fractured.

Private William F. Benham, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball; both arms, heel and back fractured, several pieces of bone removed.

Second Lieut. George M. Harris, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle balls; back and rib, flesh wound; ball extracted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig; rifle ball; right arm; flesh wound on left leg; ankle fractured; several pieces of bone removed.

Private Kitchen, Company K, First Cavalry; a rifle ball in the right arm; a flesh wound.

THE KILLED.

First Lieut. Albion Howe, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball over left eye toward the ear, and another ball tore away the right half of the forehead top; died on the field.

First Lieut. T. F. Wright, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle-ball wounds left hand, left wrist, upper portion of left thigh, left arm broken above the elbow, little finger of left hand shot off, and wound through the heart; died on the field.

Capt. Evan Thomas, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball shots through lower part right forearm and upper part right thigh, cutting the femoral artery; died on the field.

Private John Ward, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball shots in right breast and forehead, penetrating the brain and fracturing the skull; died on the field.

Private Michael Wallace, Company K, Fourth Artillery, gun-shot wound in right breast, above the nipple, and back, right of the spine; died on the field.

Private Joseph Rose, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in back, left of the spine; died on the field.

First Sergt. Robert Romer, Company A, Fourth Artillery, gun-shot wound in left hip, died on the field.

Private Wm. Boyle, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gun-shot wound in both legs above ankles, died on the field.

Private Thomas Howard, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gunshot wound in back, left of spine, penetrating below the heart; died on the field.

Private Berthold Neusbaum, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gunshot woend in head in front of right ear, penetrating the brain; died on the field.

Artificer John Parker, Company A, Fourth Artillery, died in the field.

Bugler Edward Moran, Company A, Fourth Artillery, died in the field.

Corporal L. Mooney, Company A, Fourth Artillery, died in the field.

Private John Lynch, Company H, Fourth Artillery, died and interred on the battle field.

Private Frederick W. Geib, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, died on the field.

MISSING.

First Lieut. A. Cranston, Company A, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. Herman Seelig, Company A, Fourth Artillery; Private James E. Alvin, Company A, Fourth Artillery; Corporal Julius St. Clair, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; and Private Michael Flynn, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in Maine last night.

There has been no loss of life in the New-found sealing fleet this year.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Cairo, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

A Butler Campaign Club was organized Friday night in Ward Two of Boston.

President Grant and family are expected at Chicago, from Galena, this morning.

A bill is before the Newfoundland Legislature to prevent the killing of seals as early as is customary.

An immense sheet of ice in Northumberland Straits prevents communication between Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

A man, supposed to be Geo. M. Washburn, of Boston, Mass., fell insensible on the street, in Chicago, on Friday, and died at the armory yesterday.

Messrs. Allen Campbell and James P. Kirkwood have been appointed by the Governor to supervise the construction of the Beach Pneumatic Tube Railroad in this City.

A billiard exhibition was given in Washington last night by the two brothers Dion. The first was a four-ball game, and was won by J. Dion, and the second, a three-ball or French game, by Cyrille Dion.

The Stafford Line Star Silver Mines Denounced as a Swindle.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 3.—Great excitement was caused in mining circles by a card of Gen. J. F. Harrison, of New-Orleans, Superintendent of the Stafford Line Star Silver Mines, denouncing the whole project as a deliberate fraud and swindle. Nearly $900,000 in stock have been taken and paid, principally in New-Orleans. Harrison denounces by name Major J. D. Wooley, of Cheyenne; Col. W. J. Jones, of San Francisco; Col. Amon C. Tichnor, and Wm. Gardner, of Salt Lake, as the projectors of the swindle.

How a Stampeded Herd of Wild Ponies Frightened the Railroad Workmen.

A correspondent of the Atchison (Kansas) *Champion*, writing from Lakin, Kansas, on the 27th ult., gives the following explanation of a recent Indian scare:

The A., T. and S. Fe Railroad employes on the section of track extending East of this station, as was their custom, started out in the morning with a hand car and had nearly reached the Eastern extremity of their section, when they saw not far distant and speedily approaching them, a score or more of Indians, mounted upon ponies. Without bestowing upon them the second glance, the workmen turned and started back, flying like the wind, which fortunately favored them in their departure. The men upon getting in to the station, stated that after running two miles they perceptibly gained upon their pursuers, and that when they arrived in sight of the station, the Indians abandoned the chase. They arrived safe and sound, though much fatigued, as the perspiration streaming from their countenances gave unmistakable evidence of their laborious efforts to escape. Of course every one "gathered his gun," expecting an immediate attack. All on the watch, through the telescope of a hunter's rifle a "solitary horseman" was seen approaching, and coming up on a lope, proved to be Frenchy, who had been out with his pony hunting buffalo. He gave us the second installment of Indian intelligence. He had been down along the river and had crept up within shooting distance of a herd of wild horses, (which abound here,) and in shooting had stampeded the entire herd, which, running parallel with the railroad, had in their turn stampeded the railroad employes on track repair.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Case—Making Ready for the Elections—Party Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

Tom Castro, the claimant in the famous Tichborne case, will be put on his trial for forgery and perjury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday next, and the trial will be proceeded with continuously until it is finished. It is expected to be a very long one, but there are many reasons why it may perhaps come to an end sooner than is anticipated. It seems to have been decided by the prosecution that they will prove that Castro is Orton. If they can prove this unmistakably and conclusively, of course it will settle the question at once; but if they can only show a probability, they will have unnecessarily complicated their case. All that has to be shown is that he is not Roger Tichborne, and at this stage of affairs there cannot be much difficulty in showing that. Castro's own hopelessness is evident from the tone his counsel are now taking in trying to excite compassion for him as a poor man run down by the newspapers. His counsel applied to the Court of Queen's Bench a few days ago to have Messrs. Routledge & Sons, the publishers, brought up for contempt of court, in having last year published a report of the former trial, with an introduction summing up the case against him. It was proposed that the trial of the claimant should begin with the trial of Messrs. Routledge, but the Judges saw through the dodge, and, while granting a rule to bring up the publishers for contempt, postponed the hearing of it till after the trial. The most extraordinary part of Castro's history is the way in which he procured the means not only of providing for his own livelihood, but of feeing lawyers and other advisers and agents. He has passed through the hands of I don't know how many different sets of attorneys, financial agents, and backers of one kind and another, gradually sinking lower and lower. It is understood that Messrs. Rose & Norton lost heavily by him, and that the counsel received only a small part of their fees. Still a great deal of money must have been sunk in one way and another, for at first the fellow lived extravagantly and even wildly, and those who professed to believe that he was really a baronet felt bound to enable him to keep up something like the dignity of the position. Opinion is still a good deal divided as to his identity. The general belief seems to be that he is an impostor, but there are not a few persons especially among the small shop-keepers and workingmen, who are disposed to put their faith in him as really the long-lost Roger. It is not difficult to trace this disposition, in some cases, to a notion that he is repudiated as a baronet because he has the manners of a butcher, which would, of course, be an insult to butchers generally, and as much as to say that they are not fit to be baronets. He is certainly an ignorant, vulgar fellow, but he is very far from being a common butcher. There is a certain style, even in his vulgarity, and he is exceedingly shrewd and plausible, with a singular adroitness in assimilating himself to the tone of the company among whom he is thrown. Assuming him to be an impostor, he has certainly proved himself to be no ordinary man, both in his daring playing of the part and of the fortitude and persistency with which he has kept it up for some six years now. He is said to be much thinner than when he was last in court, and this, of course, will be so much in his favor as regards his resemblance to Roger Tichborne.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

The Easter holidays have been spent by Liberals and Conservatives in holding meetings and making speeches with an eye to the approaching general election, which must be held next year if not this year. Neither side has as yet ventured on a distinct cry. Lord Kimberley, the Colonial Minister, has made a long speech, chiefly devoted to a review of the past policy and conduct of the Government, and this would suggest a cry of gratitude for the past and confidence for the future. On the other hand, the Conservatives are rallying round the Constitution with most enthusiastic vagueness. One member has preached on the text that in politics, as on the turf, there is nothing like "a bit of blood," meaning, apparently, that it would be well to fill the House of Commons with young lordlings; while another, more happily, suggested that the Marquis of Ripon should be sent to Madrid to apologize for the Northfleet having got in the way of the Murillo, and, if the Spaniards did not charge more than a million or two, that he should be made a Duke. There is still some talk of Disraeli persuading his followers to do something in regard to the reform of the Land laws. "He educated us out of our principles," said one old Tory, "and now he wants to educate us out of our estates." The opponents of any imitation of the Irish Land law in England will be strengthened by the demand which Irish tenants are now raising to have rents fixed at a fair amount, with power to themselves either to remain or to sell their occupancy to the highest bidder, just as they choose. At present they can obtain compensation for being turned out, but what they want is to have the right of selling the tenancy at the highest price of the open market on their own account, while the landlord is tied down to a fixed rent. At a meeting in Dublin this week at which resolutions to this effect were passed, it was mentioned that in one district, where a landlord had turned out tenants because they would not pay the rent he asked, and where they had obtained compensation for having been disturbed, they had subsequently agreed among themselves to lay waste the land if any new tenants came in.

F. H. J.

American Public Health Association.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—The American Public Health Association adjourned to-day, to meet in Providence, R. I., on the second Wednesday in September of the present year. Resolutions were adopted to publish the proceedings in pamphlet form, and recommending local Boards of Health to take a census by the simultaneous mode on the 1st of January of each year. Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, Ohio, occupied the forenoon with an address on "Homes of the American People." It was devoted generally to the physical geography of the United States.

A Murderer Sentenced.

WALKERTOWN, Ont., May 3.—The prisoners James Johnson, James Best, Arthur Best, John Kerr, and Edward Bohnster, have been tried here for the murder of George Price, in the Township of Bonce, on the 17th of March last. Johnson was found guilty of willful murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of July next. The others were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to short terms in the Penitentiary.

Tried for Murder and Acquitted.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 3.—Lewis H. Bugan was to-day acquitted of the murder of Conrad Hartman, which occurred on the 17th of March. The difficulty that led to the homicide grew out of a strike of the union moulders.

A Dying Burglar Pardoned.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—The Governor has pardoned James Williams, who was convicted of burglary in New-York City and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for five years. Williams is in a dying condition.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY BOOKS.

Oh! how sweet when I come home
To see around me many a tome;
Here to revel, there to muse,
Glean or wander as I choose.
One or two—so seems to me—
Throb with echoes from the sea;
And in some my sense perceives
The harmony of forest leaves;
Here is one—a bosom book—
That babbles like a mountain brook;
Another yet is gorgeous, still,
As sunset on a distant hill.
Endless landscapes cross my room,
Fancy-decked in twilight gloom;
Autumn, Winter, Summer, Spring,
Wizard books, ye changeful bring!
Something apt for each emotion,
Love, or gladness, or devotion:
Ye to me, instead of wife,
Instead of child—are second life.
Ye at will give up your knowledge
Such as may befit a college,
Torture into rigid rules,
Vexed with learning of the schools:
Or ye proffer information
With an easy salutation,
As though meant, with purpose sly,
To put one off till by and by,
And leave me, after all endeavor,
In doubt of what is wise and clever.

Some of ye are as a stream
In whose depths rare jewels gleam;
Happy he who kneels to drink
Leaning o'er the steepy brink,
Catching through the current's flow
Flashes from the gems below.

Admonishers of strife and folly,
Cheerers of black melancholy,
Gentle, most persuasive Teachers,
Or authoritative Preachers;
Companions full of life and spirit,
Mentors who some grudge inherit;
Sometimes full of queerest fancies,
Vague as Jack-o'-lantern dances:
Other while ye are as prim
As Quakers neat, sedate, and trim.
Three or four are jolly fellows
Whom Time fortifies and mellows;
Some make pretensions to be witty,
Others chant a stirring ditty:
Suiting every time and season
With a rhyme or with a reason.

Books, beloved ye are to me
An unretorting family;
Ye for each day's irritation
Always bring a compensation.
How shall sadness come, or gloom,
While ye lie about my room,
Looking down from friendly nooks!
My benison upon ye, Books!

WALTER WHITE.

THE HARD AND SHARP STEEPLE-CHASE.

Young ladies are particularly requested not to read this little tale; there is an elopement in it, which can have no possible interest for them. Moreover, all must allow that elopements are very shocking affairs, and no accounts of them ought to be read. The romantic days of them are past and gone; the blacksmith of Gretna Green, for aught I know, is gathered to his fathers. At any rate, although there is still a Gretna, it is of no earthly use going there, for the simple reason that a meddling and interfering Parliament settled the worthy blacksmith as a tyer of connubial knots long ago, and Gretna is no longer a marrying station.

Matters have at length been arranged, and the Hard and Sharp Hunt have decided on their annual ball.

It is a miserably wet night, raining and blowing, metaphorically speaking, "great guns." The dim gas-lights flare and tremble in the deserted streets of Sharpandfast; it has a melancholy, deserted, and miserable look, yet the glare at the Queen's Head Hotel, where the ball is given, has an unusual brilliant and imposing appearance.

A small knot of idlers are collected near the entrance, shivering under their dripping umbrellas (some have none) to see the "quality" as they go in. An imposing array of four rural policemen guard the entrance, and keep "St. James" from being contaminated by "St. Giles," or the "upper ten" from coming in contact with the "lower five."

Carriages now arrive quickly and deposit their freights.

"Where's the Dook?" asks one. His grace is nodding in his well-stuffed arm-chair by his snug dining-room fire, and his bottle of fifteen port is as yet only half finished.

"Here comes the Squire," exclaims another, as a carriage with its gay lamps, and drawn by a spanking pair of greys, is seen to approach. Ah! his daughter is well worth looking at—the prettiest girl in these parts by long odds.

"Then I'll lay a shilling," remarked the little barber of the place, and who was also a dealer in cigars and birds, "that the Major won't be far off."

It is extraordinary how these country barbers know everything; but the barber is right in his surmise—the Major's well appointed London cab follows the Squire's carriage. Then comes Fred Foster in his tandem cart; a general favorite is Fred; muffled up in his Ulster and wrappers, one cannot see that he is an exceedingly fine and handsome young man—and so most of the ladies seem to think as he enters the ball room.

"Such a dear, nice fellow, and so well dressed," utters one fond mamma who has four plain daughters with doubtful feet and ankles to get off her hands, and who fondly hopes that Fred may take a fancy to one of them, although he has only twelve hundred a year.

"He dances so beautifully," exclaims another who is verging into the "sere and yellow leaf"—at least her skin is. She has for some years past become what is termed a "wall-flower," and has had full opportunities of judging of Fred's performance on the "light fantastic toe."

"Yes, he is quite too nice," says little Miss Simperton. Silly little goose! she erroneously imagines she will bring him to book this night, and that he will take her in to supper.

"Such an awfully jolly chap!" ejaculates young Sloper of the Guards, who has been shooting in the neighborhood, and has stopped for the occasion.

"Rides like the devil, and shoots pigeons A 1," says another.

"I don't believe Cook can give him ten points in a hundred at billiards," remarks young Whitespott, who is home on leave. Billiards and brandy pawnee and general dissipation had wonderfully enfeebled him, and played the deuce with his liver.

"Plays cricket nearly as well as Grace, and makes as good a book on the safe side as any brick I ever saw," puts in Capt. Punter; while one young lady crowns all by declaring, "He is a dear, wicked creature, and quite too awfully charming."

The object of all these flattering remarks was quite unconscious of them, and was talking and laughing away with one and the other. The only person who did not seem to fancy him was the Major—Major Hardman, who had followed so closely in Squire Foxall's wake; a fine, handsome, polished, well-dressed man is the Major. A bruiser across country, with plenty of means and a first-rate stud to back him up, still he is not a favorite in the county, save with the Squire. The old master of the foxhounds liked the Major; the Major rode quietly and forward but never pressed on the hounds; he had a fine estate, which the old gentleman had spotted for his only child, and which the retired warrior was quite content and ready to give her. In fact, he and the Squire had arranged it all (between themselves.)

It need be said of the young lady in question that she was beautiful, amiable, well connected, and accomplished, and would be rich at her father's death. Whether she reciprocated the Major's passion and undisguised admiration or not will appear in the sequel.

The countenance of the Major was anything but amiable as he noticed Fred Foster write his name down on Miss Foxall's card. "Upon my soul, Foxall," said he, "I do not like your daughter's dancing with that fellow; I saw him write his name down *three* times."

"What the doose does it matter, my dear boy?" returned the Squire; "they have known each other from children. My poor wife was dooced fond of Fred, I can tell you. All the girls like dancing with him—he dances so dooced well, you know."

"Well, I can't say I see anything wonderful in it," replied the Major, "but I don't like it."

"Well, but you must like it," retorted the Squire; "it is enough; you have my word, Nellie is to be yours. Let the girl enjoy herself when she is out; it is not often she gets the chance. Why don't you propose at once, when you have my permission?"

"D—n me!" interrupted the Major, "if that snob Salmon is not writing his name down on her card now! You won't allow that, will you?"

"Of course I will, my boy; she must be civil to all. You must remember I hold a responsible situation in the county. I should like to know how the subscriptions to the hounds would come in if I did not do the polite. Although Salmon is a retired fishmonger's son, recollect his father was an Alderman, once Lord Mayor, belonged to the Fishmongers' Company, and died immensely rich; his son, having a mind above common *soles*, (here the old gentleman laughed at his joke,) cut the trade, and he subscribes most handsomely to the hounds. I'm astonished at you, Major; a man of your experience ought to know the world better. But the Duchess, where is she? It is a dooced deal too bad to be so late; she knows the young people are anxious to throw off and begin. Ah, here she is." And he shuffled away to do duty.

"Charming, beautiful!" said her grace, as she swept into the room on the old Squire's arm—his was the post of honor this evening, as master of the hunt. "Ah," said she, putting her glass to her eye, (she was not the least short-sighted,) "there is the dear Major and your daughter. I see how it will be, Squire, nodding her plumed head sagaciously, (she and others always called him "Squire.") "Well, I must positively be present at the wedding; and there is that delightfully wicked Mr. Foster—how handsome he is, and Mr. Salmon, too—so rich and amiable. Ah, take me to my seat, that I may look them all over; and tell the Duke to come to me immediately—he must not go to the card-room; he is such a troublesome man at a ball; he really must show himself."

The poor Duke, who had calculated on a quiet game at whist, made his appearance, took his seat with a doleful countenance, and blinking his wine-and-watery eyes, kept bowing away to those he knew and those he did not know—it was all the same to him; popularity and securing a seat for his son was all he aimed at.

The ball—well, I do not know that I need describe that; it was like all country balls—the usual jealousies, the usual flirtations, the usual rush for supper to take the favored one in and to secure a good place in the first batch. At last that important part of the business is over; the Duchess has gorged herself with truffle and champagne; her nose is getting red; and she is anxious to be going as soon as the Duke shall appear. Lady Flirtington has nearly driven his Lordship mad by an undisguised flirtation with young Sloper. The Honorable Mrs. Gadsby has had a cut at all, and Mrs. Toady has flattered every one she thought she could get anything out of.

Most of the gentlemen are still in the supper-room, but presently some of the younger ones come in, and stand talking in whispers.

Her Grace is determined to know what it all means; her quick eye, in spite of her short-sightedness, has detected that something has taken place. "Now tell me, Mr. Salmon," said she, beckoning the young man up to her; "something is wrong, or something has been done—what is it? I must know, so sit by me and tell me all about it."

"Well, your Grace," said the flattered young gentleman, "Major Hardman and Mr. Foster have had high words—something about riding and horses. The Major commenced it, and it has ended in a steeple-chase match between them for five hundred each, half forfeit; but we are all to join in it, at five and twenty pounds each; there are seventeen of us already entered; it is to take place next week on the Duke's home farm; it will be a grand affair; and the Duke most kindly gives a luncheon before it takes place—so good of him."

The matter soon oozed out; the ladies were in ecstasies. A steeple-chase! Was ever anything more delightful? And the colors! what did so and so intend to ride in? Black, green, red, white, blue—or what?

Foster has chosen the hunt colors—red and black; the Major, blue and white. Mr. Salmon, salmon color, of course. Mr. Greenway, green, and so on. The ladies were enchanted, talked of dress, and the gentlemen of horses. At any rate, it was decided that next week there would be a steeple-chase on the Duke's ground; and all went home pleased with the prospect of something more in view to break the monotony of a country life.

All the next week horses might be seen about the country clothed and exercised, gentlemen taking long walks in huge top-coats and muffled up to the eyes, to reduce their weight. Ladies made mysterious visits to the neighboring towns, and also to town; and fond husbands and indulgent paterfamilias soon discovered that the Hard and Sharp Steeple-chase cost considerable sums, even to those who were not engaged in it.

The only ones who seemed less excited about it than any one else were Fred Foster and Major Hardman—both took it very quietly.

As for Fred, he went up to town, shot a match at Hurlingham, won a pot of money, and took Lord Hardup's new brougham and chestnuts as part of the debt.

"By George! Foxall," said the Major, as he sat by the fire in the Squire's dining-room, indolently puffing at a cigar, "all the country seems mad about this steeple-chase. I look on it as already decided. I must win it; it is a brass farthing to Lombard-street. After it is all over I shall propose to your daughter."

"Certainly, my dear fellow, certainly; you have delayed too long already. You know you have my good wishes."

"I never saw the ladies in such a state of excitement," continued the Major, blowing a large cloud of smoke from his lips, and watching it intently as it slowly curled up toward the ceiling; "they are positively insane on the subject. The men are nearly as bad. There is Salmon, who will appear in cream-colored leathers, tops, and jacket, cannot keep out of his room, and gloats by the hour over his bit of satin.

"Then Sloper is in a state of feverish excitement, and is ever at the dry sherry; he will kill himself with work before the day comes. He has got fresh leave, and has sent to town for Reed to train for him, for he says he is yet six pounds too heavy. Greenway and the rest are quite as bad. Ah!" he continued, pouring out a glass of Burgundy, and tossing it off, "if they only knew how soon it would be over, and what an exhibition I shall make of them, they would save their twenty-five sovereigns entrance and other expenses; but boys will be boys, you know. Why my horse Bluedevil can give any of them two stones and a licking."

"I don't know about that," returned the Squire. "All of them are good men, and well horsed. Fred is a rare hand across country, cool and quick; so is Salmon; so is Greenway. It will be a close thing with you all."

The day at last arrives, bright, beautiful, and calm; not a cloud or a drop of rain to mar the coming sport. His grace has given permission for all classes to come and see the great chase.

The company is arriving fast at the Duke's, and the stately attendant ushering them in as fast as he can. The Duchess is all smiles and cordiality, the Duke all condescension and urbanity.

"I'm so glad to see you, Major Hardman," said the noble hostess, as that gentleman made his bow, "and looking so well and confident; I do so hope you may win. Ah, there is Mr. Foster; well you know, Mr. Foster," she added in a whisper, as the Major moved away, "you cannot all win, but I sincerely trust you may be the one."

"Much obliged to your grace, I am sure," replied the young man, smiling; "I hope and I think I shall."

At last a move is made for the great dining-room. It was a gay sight all the toilets. Blue and white, pale sea-green, red and white, red and blue, red and black—in fact, all the colors of the rainbow. As the gentlemen could not well wear colored coats, they had scarfs the colors of those they had backed or fancied; but red and black carried the day. It was the color of the hunt, and so, of course, preference was given to it.

"Where can the Squire be?" asked the Duchess, as she perceived he was not in the room. "Ah, here he comes, I declare. Squire, how is it you are alone—where is your daughter?"

"I am sorry to say, your grace, I left her very unwell. I waited till the last moment. I suppose the excitement of the thing has been too much for her."

"Oh, I am so grieved," said the noble hostess; "poor, dear girl! what a pity!"

So the Major and others thought; however, there was no help for it. Miss Foxall was indisposed, and could not come.

The lunch was at last finished, and a general move was made for the scene of action.

A first-rate course had been chosen and flagged out by the Squire and his huntsman. There was timber, water-ditches, banks, and a wall built up in the Galway fashion. A weighing-machine had been placed in one of the tents, and various liquors sent down by the Duke to revive the drooping spirits of some who showed unmistakable signs of nervousness.

It was a circular course of about two miles, and had to be done twice. Carriages from all parts of the country were densely packed; betting men, with their metallics and books, were hard at work; and grooms and trainers looked anxious. It was a stiff course, that all allowed, and none but a tip-top animal could hope to get over it.

"We don't want a flat race," remarked the Squire; "we want fencing and good jumps, such as Beechers and Valentines Brooks were years ago, not such as they are now. I want to see the best cross-country horse win; and it will be doocid odd to me if the men of my hunt cannot ride this country."

A cheer answered the popular old gentleman.

The weighing has commenced; there have been other entries; and instead of the original seventeen, there are now twenty-nine.

The Major is mounted, and well he looks in his blue and white, and bestrides a noble-looking animal—a flyer from head to heel.

Mr. Salmon, too, is up to the mark on Dogfish, and in his straw-colored jacket and cap looks a perfect gentleman-jock. One after the other the competitors appear and take their gallops.

"Where the doose is Foster?" asks the Squire; "his horse is ready and waiting to be saddled. Some one tell him to make haste; it is not fair to keep the field waiting; he is generally punctual to a second."

A man now goes up to the Major. "As yez plaise, yer honor," said he, touching his cap, and speaking with an unmistakable Irish accent, "the master desired me to give yer this," handing him a note.

"What the devil is it? who gave it you? who are you?"

"I'm Mister Foster's man, yer honor," replied he.

"Here, catch hold of the horse's head, then," and he opened the note without getting off. "By George!" he said, as he glanced hurriedly over it; "here, Foxall, here is a go. Foster has been called away on the instant on business of the utmost importance; he can't start, and he's paid forfeit. Here is a check for £250. I never was so disappointed in my life."

"Lost his sister, for a hundred," said the Squire; "she was doocid ill some time ago, I know, and went to Clifton with her husband; it must have been very sudden. Well, we must start without him."

The disappointment was great and general when it was known Foster had paid forfeit, and various were the surmises.

"Now, gentlemen, get ready and in line," said the Squire, cantering up on his cob. "I hope I shall be able to start you all fair. May the best horse win. Don't pump your cattle; and let me see you all make a good race of it. I wish with all my heart every one of you could win."

"They're off!" is shouted at last as a body of gay-colored horsemen are seen cantering down a large grass field.

"What a beautiful start!"

"There goes green to the front."

"Well jumped, black."

"Ah, there is one down. Never mind, he is up again."

The Duchess, for her, is really excited, and keeps her opera-glass firmly fixed to her eye. "Oh, it is beautiful!" she exclaims.

"I do so hope Sloper will win," says Lady Flirtington. "I have backed him for three dozen pairs of gloves."

"Not a ghost of a chance," responds her husband; "he cannot ride a bit. You will lose your gloves, and I'm d——d if I pay for them."

The bets in gloves are something tremendous; Houbigant's whole shop could hardly supply them.

"The Major is holding hard," remarks the Squire; "he will be there or thereabouts."

"Bet you five to one, Squire, he is not placed," bawls out a seedy-looking individual in a white hat.

"Don't know you, Sir, and I never bet," answers the old gentleman, shortly.

The field now look like little specks in the distance, and to the naked eye the colors are not distinguishable.

"Here they come again!" yells the crowd, as the horses are seen to turn the course at the far end. The ladies—all, in fact—how excited they are! Exclamations of "Ons!" "How beautifully jumped!" are heard.

"Black is first."

"No, it's blue."

"Here they come; now for the water."

The jump was a good one, and about a hundred yards from the winning post. They had to do it twice. It had not yet been jumped, as they had started a little below it.

"Well done, indeed!" exclaimed the breathless crowd, as the Major and Salmon charge it together. Their jackets flash in the air; ladies shut their eyes; but both land safely. The Major then takes a pull, and steadies his horse; so does Salmon.

"Good gracious! mercy alive! Mr. Sloper is in!" shrieks Lady Flirtington. "He will be killed!" she uttered in terror, as she saw the young man knocked back again as the other horses took the brook, some in and some over.

"Good job if he was," savagely muttered her husband, biting his cigar in bits. "Do him a deal of good, a little cold water."

"Oh, what a dear, brave fellow!" murmurs her ladyship, as she saw the Guardsman up and at work again. "Oh, you nasty, wicked creature!" she hurriedly whispered in his lordship's ear, "to wish any one killed; it is brutal."

His lordship inwardly vowed to give the young man, when he returned to scale, a polite invitation to Belgium or Switzerland—to bring his pistol case with him and an unlimited supply of ammunition.

But here they are coming again; the water is the last jump. The crowd are now madly excited; what a hoarse, unearthly murmur there is! "Hats off!" is the cry. Flushed are hundreds of faces; trembling are the ladies with feverish excitement. The field has been drawn out, and there is a woful tailing off now. Some have pulled up, knowing it is of no use to persevere further.

Nearer and nearer they come. There are only five or six in it now out of the large field. "Blue and white is in front—no, it is light yellow!—black! green! blue!" is shouted.

"Blue and white wins!" shouts a thousand throats.

"Yellow for ever! yellow in a canter."

"Black has it; blue is beaten off."

"The best race I have seen for years!" shouts the Squire. "I told you my men could ride."

The water is approached for the second time. How they take their horses by the head and send them at it! Four or five jackets flash in the bright air at once as they rise to it. "Well ridden and jumped!" was simultaneously uttered, as all landed safe.

"Splendid! magnificent! Blue and white has it."

But no, it was not to be so. Salmon has been biding his time; he is a length behind. He sees the tail of Bluedevil at work and the Major shake him. He sits down in his saddle, catches his horse firmly by the head, lets in the Latchfords, and lands Dogfish a winner by half a length; the Major a good second; and Guardsman third.

What a shout then arose as the horses are pulled and turned! How the eager partisans of each rush up to congratulate the riders on their and their horses' performances! All is still excitement; there has not been time for it to subside.

The man who gave the note to the Major stole quietly away as soon as he had delivered it, and, running down a lane for a quarter of a mile, presently came to where a high tandem cart was standing, the horses held by two lads. A lady was sitting in it, closely veiled.

"Bedad!" he exclaimed, as he came breathlessly up, "I'm not in form the laste for a run. Now, Bill, you Bosthorn, give me the greatcoat." He quickly enveloped himself in a long gray Ulster; jumping up and taking hold of the reins, said, "Let 'em go."

The lads swept the cloths off as the horses moved away at a quick trot.

"Mary, me jewel," said the driver, "troth, but this beats cock-fighting all to smithereens entirely. Faix, yez not afear'd, are yez? Sure, Teddy's here."

"Oh, dear, what will become of us?" said the veiled lady.

"Sure, I'll make yez Mrs. Teddy Blake for iver and iver," answered the charioteer. "Yez know I don't care for Biddy the laste taste in life. Av yez only gave me a bit of a kiss, me honey, I'd be going faster."

"Get along with you, and do what you're told," answered the lady. "You'll catch it if you do not do the thing properly. Here comes the Major's man; he has missed the race, I declare. Pull up the collar of your coat, stupid."

This he did, and they passed the man rapidly, who wished to look after them.

The jocks are weighed out; some are seated in the carriages, others talking away; while the farmers get ready for a race that has been got up for them.

The Major is not satisfied at his defeat; but he is obliged to allow, as all the others did, that the winner rode the race right well.

"Here, Trotter," he said, as he saw his man enter the tent with a greatcoat, "I have been looking for you everywhere. Where the dooce have you been?"

"I missed the race, Sir," he replied. "I knew it was over when I saw Mr. Foster in the lane, driving toward A—. So I hurried on."

"Mr. Foster in the lane! What do you mean?"

"He was driving his tandem, Sir; and there was a lady with him."

"A lady! What lady?" asked his master.

"Well, that I cannot say, Sir. She was closely veiled, and they were going along at a famous rate."

The Major turned deadly pale. "Where is the Squire?" he asked, hurriedly.

"On his cob, Sir, just outside, talking to some gentlemen."

"Here, Foxall," said the Major, "I want you particularly for an instant."

The two were in close confab for a minute or two; then the Major called for his hack, and both rode rapidly away.

The Squire's house was not more than two miles distant, and, as they took a short cut, they were soon there.

"Where is Miss Nellie?" the old gentleman asked, as he entered.

"Miss Nellie, Sir," said the servant, "went out to walk in the grounds about an hour ago; she said she felt better, and a little air would do her good."

"Then where is her maid?" demanded the Major.

"The maid, Sir, got leave to go to the steeple-chase."

"Something curious in all this," remarked the Squire. "Come with me, Hardman." And they mounted the stairs.

Knocking at his daughter's door, receiving no answer, and finding it locked, he put his shoulder against it and burst it open.

The drawers were empty as well as the wardrobe—all had disappeared. "By G—d, it's too true!" he exclaimed. "She has bolted, by Jupiter! Saddle Cock Robin and Blackbird!" he shouted; and before five minutes had passed the two gentlemen were mounted and away.

"I'll overtake them yet, Hardman. I know a short cut that will save fully six miles. The country is hilly, and we must come up with them. Now for it!" and the gallant old man rammed his horse at a stiff five-barred gate that he was in too great a hurry to open. The hind hoofs of the noble animal he bestrode rattled against the top bar as he struck it. The Major flew it like a bird, and both were away at a stretching gallop.

They rode along for some miles in silence. At last the old man broke it by saying, "I see the cart sinking yonder hill. They cannot escape us now." It was true; the cart was ahead of them, and going along at a hard gallop.

In less than twenty minutes the horsemen were close behind.

"Stop! Pull up, you infernal scoundrel!" shouted the Squire; "or by heaven I will shoot your leaders!" and he produced an enormous horse-pistol from his pocket, not loaded, nor had it probably been for the last twenty years.

"Sure, t'what would I be pulling up for, Squire, dear?" demanded the driver. "Faith, I'm only doing the master's bidding!" but he pulled up, nevertheless.

"Nellie, take down your veil. I command you, as your father."

"Oh dear, Sir," said a voice, "I am not your daughter; I wish I was!" but she did as she was told, and discovered herself to be a very pretty girl.

"What the devil is all this?" asked the old man, in astonishment.

"Well, yez see, your honor, the young lady is Mary, the bar-maid at the Crown. The master towld me to meet him at A—— at 5 o'clock, so I asked Miss Mary to go, as she could return back by the train; and, mother o' Moses! she was so long putting her bonnet on that I was obliged to come along at the divil's own pace."

"Don't waste any more words with this idiot," interrupted the Major. "Come along!" And they galloped away.

They were no sooner out of sight than the tandem was turned round, and took its way back from whence it came.

While all this was taking place, a stylish brougham, with the imperial on, and drawn by a magnificent pair of chestnut horses, was being driven rapidly along in exactly an opposite direction. Who were inside no one could tell, for the crimson blinds were drawn down. On the box beside the coachman sat an exceedingly nice-looking person.

"Tell me what the time is, Lucy," asked the coachman.

"Half-past 3, Mr. Dickinson," answered the girl, looking at her watch.

"Famous," replied the driver; "we are in capital time."

In some ten minutes more a small railway-station came in view, and the carriage drove quickly up. They were evidently expected, for two or three men in grooms' dresses were loitering about. There was a horse-box and a carriage-truck on the little siding. Not a word was spoken—the horses were taken out and put in the box, and the carriage run on the truck, and securely fastened.

"I did not know as any train was due now," remarked one of the men to the solitary porter.

"Nor more there is," answered the man. "This is a special; and here she comes!"

In less than five minutes more the little train was out of sight, and the porter turned into his lamp-room to refresh himself with a bit of bread and cheese and an onion.

Some six or seven days after the events we have narrated, a gentleman and lady were sitting in a large, handsome, well-furnished apartment in Paris.

The gentleman was occupied in looking over the columns of *The Times*, and smoking a cigar.

The lady was intently observing the wood fire on the hearth, and seemed lost in thought. "Oh, Fred, dear," she exclaimed at last, "I am so disappointed. I made sure of getting a letter from poor papa this morning. I am sure he will never forgive us."

"My pet," returned the smoker, "you may be sure you will hear from him; he is too kindhearted not to write. You must give him a little more time; of course it has been a great blow to him. I see the papers have pitched into me for drawing my horse, and putting the betting men in a hole. Now, I am going to answer it. I only wish I had a chance of letting them in oftener. I do not run horses for the public, but for my own amusement, and for my own pleasure. I cannot help it if they choose to back my animals. I shall run them or not, just as I think proper. I detest betting. I will ruin the turf; and where twenty gentlemen belonged to it ten years ago, there are nor five now. Come in," as a knock was heard.

The door opened, and before them stood—the Squire!

"Nellie!" said he, "this is too bad; a dooced deal too bad. Fred, I'll never forgive you—never." But his look belied his words.

"Nellie, you dear, naughty, wicked child, come and kiss me. I'll never forgive you—never," sobbed the old gentleman; but the next instant his daughter was folded in his arms.

"What the dooce, you scoundrel, did you run away with my daughter for?"

"Oh, darling papa! it was all my fault," interrupted his daughter. "You determined I should marry the Major. I was determined I would not. Nothing should ever have induced me to do so."

"No, Squire, no. I cannot allow Nellie to say it was her fault; it was mine, and mine only. It is only fair to say we have understood each other for the last two years; but seeing you were so bent on the Major, I knew it would be no use my speaking. At the hunt ball I danced with your daughter three times. The first dance, I proposed an elopement; the second, I got her answer; and the third, we arranged how it should be done."

"Oh, you rascal!" said the old gentleman. "However, I and the Major were pretty close on you. We overtook your tandem."

"My dear Sir, that was only a *ruse* of mine. We were going in an exactly opposite direction."

"Do you mean to say I was running heel all the time?"

"All the way, Sir. It is difficult to throw dust in the eyes of such an old hunter as you are. I was obliged to be cautious."

"And where were you married?" asked his father-in-law.

"At my cousin's house, by special license. When I took Lord Hardup's brougham and chestnuts, I thought it would be exactly the thing for Nellie. We drove to —— Station, took rail to my cousin's—who married us; here is the certificate—then we drove to——, where my friend Lord Lavender's steam-yacht was waiting for us, and the evening found us in the room where we now are. Come, Squire, I own it's all very wrong, but you must forgive us. The Duchess has written us a letter of congratulation."

"D—n it. I would forgive you if I had not been running heel. It was not fair to double on me like that. I will forgive you this time, but you must never do it again." There was not much fear of this.

"Dearest papa, you mean you have forgiven us; so why say anything more about it? The Major must console himself. You must stay with us the month we are here, and then you shall take us home like good and repentant children; and I promise you that next year, if there is one, 'Stoleaway' shall run at the Hard and Sharp Steeple-chase.'"—*Temple Bar.*

SOCIAL CHANGES.—A man is out of harmony with his age who descants on the pleasures of society. No modern authority professes frank enjoyment in the company of his fellow-creatures. A sensation of musty antiquity pervades every avowal of the sort. Such sentiments as "The hours we spend in conversation are the most pleasing of any we enjoy," "That part of life we spend in company is the most pleasing of all our moments," tell their own date, and cannot be less than a hundred years old; as they are, in fact, some score years more, being found in the *Tatler*. Nobody ever tells his dream now with the prelude "Methought I was in the midst of a very agreeable company." Every picture of the sort recalls the days of formal dresses and uneasy furniture. We are not sure that any divine of our day would own to Philip Henry's vindication of a town life—that it was always a pleasure to him to see a good man pass along the street. There are two ways of solacing ourselves in fatigue or weariness of spirit—either by repose of head and limb, or by counter excitement and the exercise of other faculties. When dress was a restraint and bodily comfort was not viewed as an art, the best resource was the stimulus of company, talking, dancing, card-playing. And it is still the case in many countries that the peasants who work all day dance late into the night; voluntary movement is their rest. Home to them offers few attractions; meaning, it may be, a stool by a smoking or fireless hearth, a place to shun till supper-time or bed-time comes. People in such circumstances are ready for any form of amusement. It is no new thing to like one's ease; but the arts and habits of life have advanced slowly in this direction; with their advance comes independence of external aids. Relaxation, which once was social, now effects the hermit. We grow more sensitive to the annoyances of intercourse, and find it answers best for our immediate ends to consult self only. Of old, ennui interfered with this selfishness; but ennui is not the universal enemy it used to be. Time is not so often nowadays called "the enemy." The idlest of us have more resources than idleness once found ready to hand. Reading is an enormous power of spending time lazily and unprofitably which used to be simply yawned away. We have a literature which needs so little intellectual effort that even the family of Osbaldiston would not have been driven to pitch and toss, cutting cudgels, or biting their thumbs, as the sole occupations of leisure. Nobody, even in poetry, proposes the absurd and impossible indulgence of lying under a tree, like the Eugenios and Lysanders of our antiquity. We can loll to our satisfaction indoors, and we resent interruption with much more genuine ill-humor than it was the part of those uncomfortably reclining dreamers or students to put on. We see that the poets and essayists were thrown upon their invention for such images; the world about them took life from another point of view; it was their office to show the intellectual uses of retiring into self, and the diversion which a superior mind might find in its own company.—*The Saturday Review.*

ANECDOTES OF MR. BABBAGE.—He is said to have complained that he had caught cold at dinner from mistaking a plate glass window behind him for an open one; and then to have illustrated the power of imagination by adding that, on finding himself at a strange house without his night-cap, he had been able perfectly to replace it by tying a piece of string round his head. Would he have carried this reasoning further, and, after substituting a few pieces of string for his ordinary clothes, have defied the inclemency of the weather?

The anecdote which Mr. Babbage himself told me, as personally interesting to me, relates to a visit which he paid, when young, to that most mournfully fascinating of places, Ham House, near Richmond; where the bounty of Lauderdale and others has amassed countless treasures of all sorts, which now lie buried and forgotten, like the "unvalued jewels" which, in Clarence's dream, lay at the bottom of the sea. To this enchanted palace of desolation Mr. Babbage obtained admission, along with a large party, one of whom was a Dutch baron, and another an Indian prince. It was understood that the prince was to be shown over Ham by a daughter of the house, who was, not beautiful merely, but rich; but some of the visitors, including Mr. Babbage and the baron, were left under charge of the housekeeper. This last part of the arrangement was unknown to the Dutchman; who surprised his companions by the persistent eagerness with which he kept close to his conductor. At last, on turning a corner, they saw him on his knees, proposing in broken English to the astonished housekeeper; while she was in vain trying to explain to him that he had mistaken the object of his courtship, as she herself was not the heiress.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PERFUMES.—From the Middle Ages up to the last century, musk, civet, ambergris, and lavender sum up the best known and most popular perfumes. It is only of comparatively quite late years that the art has made so much progress, and been enriched by so many new ingredients as we find at present. Nevertheless, and in spite of all additions, the base of European flower scents is contained in six flowers only, namely, orange flowers, roses, jasmine, violets, acacia, and tuberoses. Others that have been tried are found of small use, and their special odor is best given by imitative compounds, as heliotrope is imitated by vanilla dashed with almonds, and so on. Add to these six bases geranium, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and some other aromatic herbs, the last three growing chiefly on the mountains round Grasse, Nice, and Cannes, which are the principal European centres for the manufactory of perfumes—add also the peel of bitter oranges, of which the fruit goes to make curaçoa; the peel of citrons and bergamots of which the fruit goes to feed the cows of the district, and is good for the milk; add musk, sandal-wood, ambergris, and gum benjamin; of later days add the leaves of the patchouli (pogostemon patchouli, one of the labiatæ) from India; winter-green (gaultheria procumbens) from the United States; various of the andropagons, which we call goat's-beard in our own wild flowers, from Ceylon; ihlang-ihlang (unona odoratissima, one of the anonaceæ) from the Philippine Islands; vanda (aërides suaveolens, an orchid) chiefly from Java, but from other places too in the Indian Archipelago; frangipani (plumeria alba, one of the apocynaceæ) from both the East and West Indies—and we have some of the principal sources whence our scent-bottles are filled, and the delicate soaps and pomades perfumed. But still, wheresoever the material is to be found, the French always remain the greatest producers; and, save as regards a few exceptional perfumes—as attar-gul for one, eau-de-cologne for another—are the best manufacturers of the sweet scents which pervade the world.

They do an immense trade in perfumery, and England is their best customer, as Russia is their worst. England took, in 1867, when this table was drawn up, 424,500 kilogrammes of perfumery, valued at 2,546,000 francs; Russia only 13,300 kilogrammes, at the value of 79,800 francs. After England comes Brazil, then Belgium, and then Spanish America; but even Brazil does very little more than half the English trade, and Spanish America less than half. The United States took 57,400 kilogrammes, valued at 344,400 francs; and Austria only 14,600 kilogrammes, paying for them 87,600 francs. Germany, in spite of her own especial industry at Cologne, took 107,800 kilogrammes, spending 646,800 francs on her purchase; but it would be interesting to know what amount of her own perfume she exports, and which of her numberless Jean Marie Farinas has the largest clientèle. England does a good trade in her own indigenous lavendar water; but by far the greatest proportion is exported, perfumes, like prophets, not having much honor in their own country—all that is foreign being instinctively preferred to what is homebred, and the question of comparative excellence counting for nothing in the choice. —*All the Year Round.*

CURT CORRESPONDENCE.—Lord Berkeley wishing to apprise the Duke of Dorset of his changed condition, wrote: "Dear Dorset: I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive.—Berkeley." His interesting news being acknowledged with: "Dear Berkeley: Every dog has his day.—Dorset." Mr. Kendall, sometime Uncle Sam's Postmaster-General, wanting some information as to the source of a river, sent the following note to a village postmaster: "Sir: This department desires to know how far the Tombigbee River runs up?—Respectfully yours, &c." By return mail came: "Sir: The Tombigbee does not run up at all; it runs down.—Very respectfully, yours, &c." Kendall not appreciating his subordinate's humor, wrote again: "Sir: Your appointment as postmaster is revoked; you will turn over the funds, &c., pertaining to your office to your successor." Not at all disturbed by his summary dismissal, the postmaster replied: "Sir: The revenues for this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been ninety-five cents; its expenditure, same period, for tallow candles and twine, $1 05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance." His superior officer was probably as much disgusted with his precise correspondent as the American editor who, writing to a Connecticut brother: "Send full particulars of the flood"—meaning an inundation at that place—received for reply: "You will find them in Genesis." A good specimen of Yankee brevity is the order received by a commissariat officer named Brown from a Col. Boyd, which could scarcely have been couched in fewer words than: "Brown—beef—Boyd." the Colonel receiving his supplies with a note running: "Boyd—beef Brown."

Talleyrand acknowledged a pathetic letter from a lady friend announcing her widowhood, with a note of two words: "Helas! Madame!" And when the easily consoled dame wrote not very long afterwards soliciting his influence on behalf of an officer she was about to marry, he merely replied: "Ho! ho! Madame!" More satisfactory to the recipient was Lord Eldon's note to his friend Dr. Fisher, of the Charterhouse: "Dear Fisher: I cannot, to-day, give you the preferment for which you ask. Your sincere friend.—Eldon. (*Turn over*)—I gave it you yesterday." Pleasant to all parties concerned was the correspondence between the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Cork: "Dear Cork: Please ordain Stanhope.—York." "Dear York: Stanhope is ordained.—Cork."

When a member of Lord North's Administration, Fox one night took the liberty of walking into one lobby while his chief went into the other. As he sat on the ministerial bench the next evening, one of the doorkeepers handed him a note. Upon opening it, the rebellious politician read: "Sir: His Majesty has thought proper to order a new Commission of the Treasury, in which I do not find the name of Charles James Fox.—North." Not more agreeable to the recipient was Henry Drummond's answer to a letter asking him to join the advocates of the Maine Liquor law. "Sir: I think the Maine Liquor law perfectly detestable, and will do my best to prevent its being adopted here.—Yours, H. Drummond." As a rule, a man with a grievance is too proud of his wrongs to be laconic, but here is an exception to the rule. "Sir: I was a lieutenant with Gen. Stanhope when he took Minorca in 1708, for which he was made a lord. I was a lieutenant with Gen. Blakeney when he lost Minorca in 1756, for which he was made a lord. I am a lieutenant still!" Surely such an appeal ought to have proved resistless, almost as resistless as that of the dying dramatist. "Dear Bob: I have not anything to leave thee to perpetuate my memory but two helpless girls. Look upon them sometimes, and think of him that was to the last moments of his life, thine.—G. Farquhar."—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE CRIES OF THE MARCHANDS.—The other morning I was lying quietly in bed, waiting for the bonne to fetch my *café noir*, when a most extraordinary sound caught my ear. The cries of Paris marchands early in the morning are curious enough usually, but this one exceeded in quaintness all that I had heard since my arrival. Between the words, "*Chante, chante, Adrienne!*" a horrible braying broke forth, resounding through our quiet faubourg in a manner which brought many a *bonnet de nuit* to the windows. I got up to see what was the matter. "*Chante, chante, Adrienne!*" re-echoed again over the smooth asphalte.

By this time a crowd of gamins—the gamins are always up, no matter how early—had gathered in the middle of the street around the object of the disturbance. It was a marchand of vegetables in a greasy blouse, leading an ass. There was a huge pannier on the ass' back full of kitchen vegetables, which the merchand was crying and praising to our sleepy faubourg. With an economy worthy of Silhouette, the scamp had taught Adrienne—for that was the beast's name—to bray every time he said "Pommes de terre, de terre—terre!" As often as he said this, or "Chante, Adrienne, chante" Adrienne would switch her tail and chante lugubriously setting the whole neighborhood in commotion. So adroitly had he trained the creature—with her thigh-bones sticking in peaks through her hide, and a visage of preternatural solemnity—that when her master but lifted his finger, Adrienne would go through her part with admirable gravity, thus helping her lord to get his daily bread. I laughed until the bonne came with my coffee, and was glad to see the pannier gradually emptying as the grotesque procession defiled through our street, with a rear-guard of exhilerated urchins poking at poor meek Adrienne in a manner the most *méchant*. And so on they went till the peasant and his invaluable assistant were quite out of hearing.

There is no end to the originality of the Parisians. If you but go to a kiosque to get a *Figaro*, the white-capped marchand has something clever to say. The rain, the air, the clouds, the sun are full of *esprit* for her—are to her banques de France, upon which she has an unlimited credit—crédit foncier, if you will, crédit mobilier, or what not.

You may recollect, as you lay in your sweet English bed in London, just as the fog was lifting over the great city early in the morning, the distinct individuality of the voices which, although you did not see their owners, told each its story of sunrise, thrift and industry as it cried to you the early peas or the wood or the melons of the season. You may remember, too, how perplexing, how fantastic, many of those cries were, making it impossible for you to understand what they meant, or why a wood-huckster, for example, should give vent to such lachrymose sentimentality in vending his fagots. But quite different is the Paris marchand. With a physiognomy of voice—if the expression be pardoned—quite as marked as the cockney's, what he says is yet perfectly clear, often shrewd, gay, cynical, sometimes even spiced with jocularity, as if it were pure fun to get a living, and the world were all a holiday.

Some years ago a marchand was in the habit of visiting our neighborhood, whose specialty it was to vend *baguettes*, or small rods for beating carpets, tapestry, and padded furniture. His cry was: "Voilà des baguettes! Battez vos meubles, battez vos tapis, battez vos *femmes* pour un sou!"

It is said that as this gay chiffonnier went one morning by the fish markets uttering this jocose cry, a squad of those formidable *poissardes*, the fish-women of Paris, got after him, and administered a sound thrashing with his own baguettes. Such is the vengeance of the French woman!

But there is a curious pathos in many of these cries—queer, searching tones which go to the heart and set one thinking; tones that come again in times of revolution, and gather into the terrible roar of the Commune. I sometimes wonder if they ever sell anything, those strange, sad voices of the early morning struggling up from the street. They are the voices of humanity on its mighty errand of bread and meat. Some dozen or so traverse our quarter through the day—some of feeble old women, full of sharp complaint; some of strong, quick-stepping men; some of little children with faint, modest voices, as if unused to the cruel work of getting a living. It is these poor people who walk from Montmartre to Passy in the morning, and in the evening fish for drowned dogs, or pick up corks along the canal of the Porte St. Martin. For a dog, it is said, they get a franc or two, and corks go at a few sous a hundred.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

MR. GROTE ON HISTORIANS AND POETS.—Another historian of our own time, of whom Mr. Grote always spoke with extreme respect, was Mr. Buckle. Mr. Grote said he was indignant at the way in which Mr. Buckle was attacked for making such a great number of quotations and references; and he thought that there was much exaggeration as to his inaccuracies. He mentioned incidentally, to illustrate the variety of Mr. Buckle's accomplishments, that he was "a first-rate chess-player, and could play with his back to the board." He even spoke in high terms of Mr. Buckle's style, which he regarded as "one of the best and freest from the reigning defects." By this last term he said that he meant especially the continual aim at smartness. On being asked how far Macaulay was liable to such a charge, he said that he considered Macaulay's style as an extreme instance of it. With some other contemporary historians he sympathized less. Dr. Merivale he thought too much addicted to a glorification of the Cæsars. He naturally brought a similar charge against the work of the Emperor Napoleon; though he considered the Emperor quite sincere and earnest in his Cæsarism. I asked him whether he did not consider that Roman freedom was practically extinct before the time of Julius Cæsar. He said that, although under Marius and Sulla liberty was in so many respects put down, there was more freedom of speech allowed than under Cæsar.

He was very jealous of the tendency to construct historical hypotheses and speculations, and to give plausible explanations of historical phenomena, concerning which we have not sufficient data. With this excessive "use of the imagination" (if I may so apply Prof. Tyndall's phrase) in history, he charged Mommsen. He thought that the latter, though his position was carefully distinguished from that of Niebuhr, was scarcely less defective in this respect than Niebuhr himself. On similar grounds he differed from those who treat sociology as an approximately exact science, and who regard history as a soluble theorem and as a compound of a few simple factors. Thus, while feeling great admiration for Comte, he said that both Comte and Buckle take too little account of what may be termed the accidents of history; indeed, he went so far as to say (differing therein from the view somewhere expressed by Mr. Mill) that he thought Comte's historical survey the least instructive portion of Comte's great work. Mr. Grote's opinions on this subject are stated in a very kind letter which he wrote to me respecting my paper on "Historical Prediction." I should mention, that that paper was written after discussing the subject with Mr. Grote; and it expresses, I believe, his views exactly. In the article are embodied two statements derived from Mr. Grote: First, that Napoleon, after Tilsit, might have produced a great and permanent effect on the world; secondly, that the geocentric theory was once as firmly held as the heliocentric now is; so that, even in the exacter sciences (*à fortiori* in sociology) we must not claim infallibility or immunity from criticism.

From Mr. Grote's opinions about historians I will now pass to his opinions about poets. He spoke to me of Lord Derby's "Homer" (though at the time he had not read it through) as undoubtedly a very "creditable" work; but I understood him to say that until a translation has been written on entirely a new method, we had better content ourselves with Pope. I asked him respecting what seems to so many readers (myself included) the great merit of Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," as an imitation of an early Greek play. Mr. Grote did not take the same view, but said that the best English substitute for a Greek tragedy he considered to be "Samson Agonistes." On being asked about a reaction which was thought to be setting in against the extreme admiration felt for *Paradise Lost* by the last generation, he spoke of the poem as being unquestionably a very unequal one; but he admired extremely its earlier portions, especially that portion where the scene lies in Pandæmonium. He said that his favorite English poets were Milton, Dryden, and (I think) Pope. He admitted that there were, no doubt, "very fine passages" in Shakespeare; but, owing to the inferiority of other parts, he did not class Shakespeare with those I have named. He had no toleration of the obscure poetry of the present day. I told him that a distinguished friend and contemporary of his own, agreeing with him in this, had likened the poetry of our day to some poetry in the decline of the classical period, and augured no good from the resemblance. Mr. Grote said that, on the contrary, he thought the poetry of Claudian clear, and liked it much better than that of our day. At the same time he seemed to me to feel rather painfully his want of sympathy with the poetic tastes of the rising generation. He said, somewhat gloomily, that he supposed that Tennyson and Browning must supply a want, as people appeared to like them so much; and he seemed to be hoping against hope that the bad taste was his own, and that the taste of the age was not becoming vitiated.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

HOW HUBER DISCOVERED THE MARAUDING HABIT OF ANTS.—He was walking in the environs of Geneva, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when he saw a regiment of great red ants crossing the road. They marched in good order, with a front of three or four inches, and in a column eight or ten feet long. Huber followed them, crossed a hedge with them, and found himself in a meadow. The high grass plainly hindered the march of the army, yet it did not disband; it had its object, and reached it. This was the nest of another species of ants, blackish-gray ones, whose hill rose in the grass twenty steps from the hedge. A few blackish-gray ones were scattered about the hill; as soon as these perceived the enemy, they darted upon the strangers, while others hurry into the galleries to give the alarm. The besieged ants come out in a body. The assailants dash upon them, and, after a very short but very spirited struggle, drive the black-gray ones back to the bottom of their holes. One army corps presses after them into the galleries, while other groups labor to make themselves an opening with their teeth into the lateral parts of the hill. They succeed, and the remainder of the troop makes its way into the besieged city by the breach. Peter Huber had seen battles and exterminations of ants before this. He supposed they were slaughtering each other in the depths of the caverns. What was his amazement, after three or four minutes, when he saw the assailants issue hurriedly forth again, each holding between its mandibles a larva or a nympha of the conquered tribe! The aggressors took exactly the same road again by which they had come, passed through the hedge, crossed the road at the same place, and made their way, still loaded with their prey, toward a field of ripe grain, into which the honest citizen of Geneva, respecting another's property, refrained, with regret, from following them.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Views of the Indian Commission—What Mr. Brunot Has to Say.

A reporter, yesterday, called upon Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining his views on the Indian question and the Government policy toward the various tribes. When Mr. Brunot learned the object of the visit he said:

The President's Indian peace policy is in no way responsible for the Modoc war. The war originated in the attempt to drive the Indians from their lands, which were coveted by the whites. This policy would have given them the small reservation in their own country, which they were justly entitled to, and the bloodshed, humiliation, and expense of the war would have been avoided.

Reporter—Do you place any belief in the threatening rumors from the homes of other Indian tribes?

Mr. Brunot—The rumors from the West of a threatening general Indian war are sensational and groundless. A league for offense among the Indian tribes is impossible. Nearly all the late rumors of Indian outrages and threatened hostilities in the West have no foundation in fact. Bad men, interested in the profits of war, and speculators greedy for Indian lands, will attempt to incite war against peaceable tribes for their own selfish ends, and will circulate any reports to injure the Indians, under cover of the Modoc war and public indignation against that tribe. It is, however, to be hoped that the Modoc lesson will not be lost upon the nation, and all such attempts will be frustrated. It is a common thing in some marketless regions of the West, to get up an Indian excitement, that troops may be sent to eat up, and of course pay for, the settlers' surplus produce. In some cases, actual war is made for this and similar purposes. In proof of this, I will say that a letter from the commanding officer of a military post, where the Indians have long been harmless, lately received, says: "I am daily in fear that some of these ruffians will kill an Indian on purpose to bring on war."

Reporter—These things are unknown to the public. Can you give me any instances of such wanton and criminal outrages by the whites?

Mr. Brunot—Yes; a short time ago "Whistler" and another Sioux chief were killed in cold blood by the side of their camp-fires, by desperadoes who publicly boast of having committed the murder. Murderers like these go unhung, and the deed excites no horror. The public do not hear of them; they are only known in official circles. But when, as will surely happen, the savages avenge the blood of their chiefs, the whole Press opposed to the peace policy will ring with cries for their extermination.

Reporter—What do you think of a vigorous campaign against a hostile tribe? Would it not have a beneficial effect on other tribes disposed to be unfriendly?

Mr. Brunot—Previous to the peace with Red Cloud the Government had six years of war in trying to exterminate the Sioux. Every Indian killed cost the lives of more than ten white men; $80,000,000 were expended, and a thousand miles of frontier desolated. Transporters, contractors, teamsters, whisky traders, scouts, and army followers flourished at the expense of the nation. The same class of people would like to have another Sioux war. Depredations or murders by individual Indians, or small bands, are to be expected. It is said the murders in your own City of New-York average one daily, and the assaults, robberies, pilferings, and other crimes count by hundreds. We cannot expect the savages to be better than white men. It is only the opponents of the President's policy who seem to expect this degree of virtue from Indians. Four years of general peace with the Indian tribes have proved the President's policy to be a success. With the exception of a few of the Apaches, all the nomadic and previously hostile tribes have been at peace. Of the 300,000 Indians in the United States and Territories, about 100,000 are civilized, 125,000 partially so, and the remainder in the wild condition.

Reporter—How many of these support themselves?

Mr. Brunot—About 130,000, and receive nothing from the Government but the interest on their own money or the payment for their lands. About 100,000 more chiefly support themselves by hunting and fishing, the deficiency being supplied by the Government. These figures show the folly and wickedness of the proposition to hold the Indian race responsible for the acts of a few individuals or a single tribe. The attempt in certain quarters to stimulate bad feeling between the supporters of the President's Indian policy and the military, is the work of men un whom the wish breeds the thought.

Reporter—Are the Board of Indian Commissioners aware of any such attempt?

Mr. Brunot—As far as the Board has any knowledge or is concerned, no such feeling exists. The lamented Gen. Canby was cordially in favor of the President's policy of humanity and justice to the Indians, and nearly all the general officers have expressed their opinions substantially in accord with the Board of Indian Commissioners. Gen. Sheridan, in his official report to the War Department, printed in 1872, last year, said: "I fully indorse the efforts now being made to civilize and Christianize the wild Indian, and think that the reservation system and the policy of the Government toward the wild tribes is the most liberal and humane that has ever been adopted by any government toward a savage people." These are Gen. Sheridan's words in his report for 1871, and I have no reason to believe that he has changed his views since. President Grant knows he is right in his Indian policy, and those who seem to think they can move him from the right by personal denunciation, sneers at "Quakers" and "peace commissioners," or flings at "poor Lo," the "red devils," and "humanitarians," may as well give it up.

The Moral Side of the Question—Letter from Gen. Jno. P. C. Shanks, Late Chairman House Committee on Indian Affairs.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

On the Government of the United States now devolves questions of vital interest to the Indians and to our own people, owing to the present heated, and consequently narrow view of the subject, arising from the spasmodic renewal of the old crystallized and nationalized prejudices against the Indians generally, on account of the late cruel and devilish murder of Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas by some fifty or sixty Modoc Indians, in which that old savage and hateful mode of condemning the race for the sins of a member or members of it becomes the ruling passion of the hour.

That Indians have wronged white people, or that white people have wronged Indians, in person and property, to a most wasteful extent on both sides, is too true; and that our aggressions have largely transcended theirs we find ample proof in the history of the past, and in the great decrease of their numbers and possessions, both of which are, comparatively, almost annihilated within our borders.

This brief letter is not written to rehearse the cruelties, wrongs, robberies, and frauds of godless middlemen, corrupt officials, claim agents, and adventurers, against the Indians, or of their cruel mode of retaliation on their pursuers, or those whom they injure, even though innocent, as a result of encroachments and abuses, for it is a savage habit, and we should avoid it, to hate a race for the offences of a portion of it. But this letter is written, to ask one favor of the American people, who are generous and just when facts are known to them, viz: That justice which we would invoke for ourselves and our families, and which our civilization and governmental organization secure to us, namely, that individual responsibility of action that holds each person liable for his own conduct, and not for his race or his race for him.

If a white man commits crime, even wife-murder, which is becoming fearfully common in our Christian land, and which is a greater treachery and a greater violation of confidence than that of the Modocs in the murder of Canby and Thomas, we do not condemn the whole white race, or all married men, or the peace policy of the married relation which has failed in such cases, but only condemn and punish the guilty one. This is justice—God's plan of justice.

We cannot justly condemn the 90,000 civilized and Christianized Indians for the act of this band of Modocs of some fifty or sixty excited and vicious men, who have murdered Canby and Thomas. We must not condemn the 100,000 semi-civilized Indians in the various parts of the West, who have abandoned their savage vices, and are quiet and peaceable, and upon whom the greed of bad men is set with godless purpose and devilish persistency, whose plunder and robbery have been permitted in the past, until tribe after tribe has been driven into bad relations with the Government and people, but who, under the wise administration of Gen. Grant, are quiet now. Neither must we condemn all of the remaining 60,000 who are not civilized, but only a small portion of whom are committing depredations either upon the Government or people, but condemn and punish the guilty always. Even these murderers of the lamented Canby and Thomas are of this class of wronged and oppressed people, driven from home and friends. Punish the guilty, but encourage the innocent, and we have God in our cause.

Rid the Indians of these infernal middlemen, claim agents, false officials, corrupt contractors and carriers; prevent the sale by licensed traders and others of whisky, paints, and worthless trinkets to Indians; protect them in their persons, and in their reservations, lands, and homes, from intrusion and waste, as you do white men in their persons, lands, homes, and property; and then, having done justice yourself, condemn and punish their guilty ones as you do evil-doers among the whites. Cease to condemn the race for the acts of individuals; cease to wrong them because they are Indians, and you and the Indians will both be better people and more acceptable Christians. If the people knew the base and reckless treatment the various Indians have received, the hellish plunders they have been subjected to by men finding in high places aid to their dishonest schemes, there would arise a national tide of sympathy all over the land for these people, who have been driven from almost the entire continent, and murdered and reduced over its vast extent until their numbers have dwindled from 2,500,000 within our present limits to near 250,000, and a demand made now by a professedly Christian people for the annihilation of this race for the acts of less than sixty of their number.

I sustain no man in his crimes, no matter what his complexion, position or influence, but I vindicate any one who is not guilty, irrespective of his race, his poverty, or his misfortunes, or the prejudices that have run against him.

Having had much to do in looking into the Indian question, I now trust that the public will withhold its condemnation of the Indians until we first clear our own skirts as a people. The work has commenced; let us conclude it justly and honestly like civilized men. If there is any one thing more injurious to the country than any other, it is this reckless rallying of public prejudice on partial knowledge of facts; such a course is neither prudent, honest nor just. Its effect is to put passion and prejudice in power over judgment. It is humiliating to read that the army of this country permits the Warm Spring Indians who are with it to scalp the Modocs whom they capture in aid of the regular army of the United States. This will not civilize the Warm Spring or any other Indians, and is a burning shame on the army which time will not efface.

This nation should be spared such worthless management of the army—such savage support of a savage habit, which it is the purpose of our civilization to correct and prevent. It is such encouragement of savage ideas and practices as this that sustains the Indian in his savage state. No officer who permits the horrid practice of scalping is a friend to the frontiersman, or to civilization, as he has the power to discourage and prevent the practice, which is as mean and contemptible in us as in Capt. Jack and his band.

The death of Canby and Thomas furnish a lively pretext for those who are impatient for opportunity to encroach on Indian lands to join in the general demand for retaliation that now sweeps like a storm recklessly over all Indians, irrespective of their titles or their character. No man is justified in lending influence to such wild injustice.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION.

Garvey's Cross-Examination Concluded—The Controller Subpœnaed.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors charged with the investigation of the official conduct of Mr. Joseph B. Young, clerk of the board, met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Billings in the chair.

Mr. A. J. Garvey's cross-examination was resumed. He testified that during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 he had not, to his recollection, sworn to any bills before Young. The custom of swearing to bills by contractors had fallen into disuse several years before. He swore to some bills for work on the new Court-house before a Mr. Wakeman or Wakefield in 1867. Did not swear to any bills at all in 1869, 1870, and 1871. Signed his name to the jurat on the bills by direction of Woodward, but the filling up of the affidavits was waived. The bills were made out in his (witness') own hand-writing. Would not have sworn to the bills had he been asked, not even to get his money. Did not know what use was to be made of the blank affidavits; supposed it was a mere matter of form. Signed a receipt for the money received on the full amount of the bills, after giving a large portion of the money back. Indorsed the warrants and drew a small portion of the money; the remainder was disbursed to Tweed's agents before he (Garvey) got the warrants, or was even allowed to see them. Supposed all the money received on the enlarged or false bills would come out of the City Treasury. It might have been $1,000,000 or $2,000,000; could not say how much. Never swore to a bill against the City in which the items were overcharged. Had conversed with Messrs. Taintor & Hawkins about this investigation. Taintor asked him (witness) several questions about this matter.

Mr. Andrews here asked Garvey whether he had received any assurance from any one that his property should be protected and his liberty safe if he gave certain evidence in this case.

Mr. Hawkins objected to the question, it not having any special relation to the Young case.

Mr. Andrews contended that he had a right to know what influence had been brought to bear on the witness, and whether he had not been promised to be protected in his one million or two million steal.

The question was then modified, and Garvey was asked whether in giving testimony in the case he was influenced by promises made by Mr. S. J. Tilden or Mr. Charles O'Conor or anybody else.

Mr. Garvey said he had not been influenced in any way. He had met Mr. Peckham recently in Broadway, and that gentleman expressed himself opposed to this examination. In continuation of his testimony, Garvey said he had never sworn to any bills before Eugene Durnin and Reeves E. Selmes in 1869 or 1870.

Mr. Andrews said they would have to subpœna Controller Green. They had tried to get him and could not.

The chairman of the committee said the Controller would be ready to attend at the next meeting, as he was informed.

Mr. Andrews said he wanted to get the bills purporting to be sworn to by Garvey before Selmes and Durnin, with the accompanying warrants. The case could be closed at once if these papers were produced. He would subpœna Mr. Green and compel the production of these papers.

The chairman of the committee said he had already sent a request to Controller Green to appear before the committee, and also to produce the papers asked for by Mr. Andrews.

The messenger sent for Mr. Green returned, and reported that Mr. Green was unable to attend.

Mr. Andrews said he could conclude his case in an hour if he had Mr. Green on the stand.

The committee then adjourned to Saturday next at 11 A. M.

Bleakley Feigns Suicide for the Second Time.

Robert P. Bleakley, who first endeavored to blackmail his unfortunate niece, Maud Merrill, out of the proceeds of her shame, and failing, shot her down in cold blood, as he said, to reform her, varied the monotony of the City Prison, yesterday morning, by playing for the second time at "the suicide game." About 4 o'clock Bleakley arose from his bed, and opening a small penknife cut his right arm. It will be remembered that in his first suicidal attempt to gain public sympathy Bleakley made a cut in his right arm one inch in length and the tenth of an inch in depth. This wound he simply reopened yesterday morning. Night Warden Orr, who inspects the prison every hour, on entering Bleakley's cell, saw him calmly contemplating his bleeding arm. Bleakley said "I die; good-bye; God bless you." Night-Warden Orr summoned Dr. Nealis, who placed three small strips of sticking-plaster on the self-inflicted wound. Warden Johnson then addressed Bleakley in the following style: "This is the second time you have played suicide. Now, don't do it again. If you show any signs of doing so, I'll put you in a padded cell where you can't see daylight." Bleakley became as cool as a cucumber, and suitably expressed his apologies to the warden for the inconvenience he had caused. He was then thoroughly searched and placed in another cell. If any proof were wanting of his sanity, the fact of his twice cutting his arm within an eighth of an inch of the radial artery and yet not severing the blood vessel, seems to be conclusive.

Suicide of Col. Cameron.

Coroner Young called on Gen. Burnside, yesterday morning, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, regarding the death of Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Cameron, late of the Fifth United States Artillery, who committed suicide at No. 6 West Sixteenth-street, on Friday night, by shooting himself through the head. Gen. Burnside said that Cameron, three years ago, married his niece, who now resides in Boston, and owing to domestic trouble separated from her a month after. Gen. Burnside said he would communicate with Mrs. Cameron in Boston, and endeavor to find out where Cameron's mother resides in Canada. No day for the inquest in the case has as yet been determined on.

Brooklyn Sheriff's Fees.

A recent act of the Legislature requires the prepayment of a fee of seventy-five cents, the fee to go to the Sheriff. By this tax the City Court calendar was reduced from 500 to less than 200 cases, apparently confirming the accusation that many of the cases on the calendar previously were not genuine, and were only a means of getting the names of certain lawyers on the calendar. After the meeting hour of the City Court Judges, yesterday, those present resolved themselves into a meeting to consider the subject of the fee, and passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to repeal the act. Sheriff Williams was present, and defended the act on the ground that it was intended to increase the fees of his office, which, during the past four months, had averaged less than $400 a month. It had the approval, he said, of most of the Judges of the county.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The second battalion drill of the Seventh Regiment takes place at Tompkins-square on Monday, May 5, at 5 o'clock P. M.

An election will shortly be ordered to fill the Captaincy of Company F, Seventy-first. The unanimous nomination has been tendered to Ex-Capt. Henry K. White, an old officer, who has been connected with the regiment many years. He has accepted, and will be elected, no other candidate being in the field. The gentleman is highly respected, and the company has held the position open for one year so that they could get him.

Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, will probably elect Sergt.-Major James H. Renshaw Captain, vice King, promoted.

Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, will dance and take "swei lager" on May 19.

Capt. Wm. H. King, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was elected Major of the Sixth Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Obernier, Major Karcher, Capt. Kissel, Lieut. Schlig, and other members of Germain Metternich Post No. 122, Grand Army of the Republic, are making extensive preparations to celebrate Decoration Day on the 30th inst., in Williamsburg. Who will participate with the Post if Gov. Dix orders the National Guard to parade on that day?

Lieut.-Col. Rueger's cadets gave an exhibition drill at the Thirty-second Regiment Armory last Monday evening. The battalion drill was witnessed by many officers and members of the National Guard, and pronounced by them as being equal to the drills of our crack regiments. Also, Col. Roehr's street-firing tactics were well executed, which, by the way, were one of the main features of the closing drill of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment. Where are Col. Austin's street-firing tactics?

A few days ago a faded and much-torn battle-flag was found stowed away in an out-of-the-way place in the City Hall, and Mr. Sutton, the janitor, has it now in his possession. A plate on the staff, which is broken and spliced with twine, records the fact that the flag is one of a set presented by the citizens of New-York to the Forty-seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment. The flag is all in shreds, and there is a bullet mark on the staff. It is to be hoped that this relic of the late war will be duly cared for.

Col. Henry Heath, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence of the State of New-York, vice Theodore E. Smith, resigned.

Howitzer Battery (Eleventh Brigade) will assemble for parade at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 4½ P. M., on Tuesday next, with the Forty-seventh Regiment. An election will be held on Monday next to fill a vacancy in the Howitzer Battery, caused by Corporal Simons being reduced to the ranks.

Adjutant-Gen. Rathbone has directed that Companies A and H of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Steenberg, be consolidated, and designated as Company H. The regiment is said to be in a somewhat demoralized condition, the members having become "listless and inattentive to duties."

The following order has been issued by Adjutant-Gen. Rathbone:

1. So much of General Orders No. 16, series of 1867, as makes the Chief of Ordnance the custodian of the bonds given by officers of the National Guard for property issued to them for the use of their respective commands, is hereby revoked. The bonds now on file in the office of the Chief of Ordnance will be transferred to the Adjutant-General, to whom all bonds required for the security of property furnished by the State will be given, and who hereafter will have entire charge thereof.

2. Requisitions for ordnance, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, &c., will, from this date, be transmitted through the brigade and division commanders to the chief of ordnance, who will forward the same to these head-quarters, with such remarks or recommendations as he may deem necessary and proper.

Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, has signed the contract for the purchase by the State of land in South Framingham for a camp-ground for the militia. The land comprises 110 acres, and lies about one-half mile from the depot in South Framingham to the west. It is all field and admirably adapted to the purpose, being but nineteen miles from Boston. All the encampments will be held there this Summer. The Adjutant-General has at his disposal $20,000, appropriated by the Legislature, for fencing, grading, and erecting suitable buildings, including one for the State Arsenal, and work will be immediately begun.

The inauguration parade in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday next, will be a grand affair. The First and Third Regiments have been ordered out, and several companies of the Second will come on invitation. Nearly a dozen bands of music will be in the line. After the parade, the field and staff of the Third will give a complimentary dinner to the field and staff of the First. The following appointments have been made by the Governor-elect: Adjutant-General, Wm. P. Trowbridge, of New-Haven; Quartermaster-General, William H. Green, of Hartford; Paymaster-General, Wm. S. Charnley, of New-Haven; Commissary-General, Andrew S. Jarvis, of Weston; Surgeon-General, Dr. Frank S. Burgess, of Plainfield; Aides—Wm. D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury; Charles W. Shelton and A. Heaton Robinson, of New-Haven.

Death from Small-Pox—A Horrible Scene.

Health Inspector Post, while on a tour of inspection, yesterday morning, was informed that a woman named Mary Cassidy, who, with her husband and one child, occupied apartments on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 37 Essex-street, had not been seen by the other residents of the house for several days. As the woman had been sick for some time, the neighbors feared that she was dead. Dr. Post repaired to the apartments indicated, and found the door locked. After knocking several times, and receiving no reply, the door was forced open, and Mrs. Cassidy was found lying dead on the bed, with her child twelve months old beside her, moaning and crying piteously. On the floor in a corner of the room, the husband of the unfortunate woman was found helplessly drunk. An examination of the body of the deceased woman showed that death had resulted from small-pox, and that she had been dead at least thirty-six hours. The child was found to be in a dying condition from want of nourishment. The neighbors took charge of the infant, and after being properly fed it was sent to the care of the Commissioners of Charities. The body of the woman was removed to the Morgue for interment. The apartment, and in fact the whole house, was thoroughly disinfected by the health authorities, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Surrender of Joseph Frank, who is Charged with Homicide.

It may be remembered that about four weeks ago, a German named John Gumpman died at his residence, No. 423 East Seventeenth-street, it was charged from injuries caused by his being thrown down-stairs by Joseph Frank, Jr., son of his landlord. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Frank, who could not be found at the time. Yesterday he surrendered himself to Coroner Young, and stated that he was an officer of the United States Secret Service. The inquest in the case will be held in the Eighteenth Precinct Station to-morrow. On inquiry of Chief Operative Keurz, at the Secret Service Head-quarters, that official stated to a TIMES reporter that Frank about a month ago presented a letter of recommendation from Col. Charles S. Spencer, and was employed to bargain with counterfeiters. Frank assured Col. Whitely, of the Secret Service, that his character was good, but on his being placed on the witness stand in a trial he admitted that he had been discharged from the position of bartender in a disreputable house, and was notified by Col. Whitely never to offer any evidence again.

Statistics for the Week.

The police arrested 1,858 persons in this City during the past week, and 5,023 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings in the various police stations.

There were reported during the past week 500 deaths, 352 births, and 228 marriages, being two deaths less, and thirty-three births and twenty-nine marriages more than the preceding week. Nine cases of small-pox, and two deaths from that disease were reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 21 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $24,725; insurance, $117,600. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Accidental, 1; carelessness, 9; children playing with matches, 2; defective flue, 1; foul chimney, 1; gas-light set fire to curtains and goods, 2; kerosene lamp, 1; malicious mischief, 1; sparks from forge, 1; spontaneous combustion of jute, 1; not ascertained, 1.

The Bar's Tribute to Judges Thompson and Reynolds, of Brooklyn.

A meeting of the members of the Kings County Bar was held in the City Court room, Brooklyn, yesterday, to bid farewell to Judge Thompson and to welcome his successor, Judge Reynolds. About eighty members of the Bar were present, and Hon. N. B. Moore was moved to the chair. Gen. Crooke and the Chairman delivered addresses eulogizing the Judges in whose honor the meeting was held. Judge Thompson was brought in by a special committee, but Judge Reynolds could not be found. The former was presented with a testimonial book, containing an expression of regret, with a tribute to the manner in which the duties of presiding Judge of the City Court had been discharged by him. In reply, Judge Thompson spoke at considerable length on the necessity for a dignified and strict administration of the law. He concluded by saying that he was going abroad, and hoped by travel in foreign lands to recuperate the health which the climate of this country denied him. Judge Greenwood spoke to similar effect, complimenting both the incoming and retiring Judges of the City Court, after which a committee of ten members was appointed to escort Judge Thompson down the Bay on the day of his departure.

THE CITY HALL.

Facts and Rumors—The City Chamberlain's Office.

The absurd and baseless story originated by an evening paper, and reproduced by a morning journal, that Mayor Havemeyer had been legislated out of office by the new charter, caused some excitement and more amusement in the City Hall yesterday. A very large number of persons congregated in the corridors and around the Mayor's office, and discussed the various phases of the question, the more ignorant of them being apparently astonished to find that Mr. Havemeyer was transacting business in his usual quiet way. Of course those who had read the charter, or given the question the slightest consideration, were perfectly aware that the story was a purely sensational one. During the day a very large number of office-seekers and their friends called on the Mayor, being probably under the impression that this was their last chance, and that the nominations would be sent in to the Board of Aldermen on Monday. Among those seeking audiences of His Honor were Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, Major-Gen. Hancock, nearly all the members of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. George Van Nort, and Martin T. Macmahon. One gentleman, a wealthy up-town resident, called to inform the Mayor, who is a member of the same religious organization, that he had not seen His Honor at church lately, and that he was afraid he was backsliding. The Mayor appeared to be delighted to find that there was one man in existence who had not called on him to ask something for himself or his friends, and complimented the gentleman on the fact.

A number of absurd rumors were started during the day, one of them being that the City Chamberlain had refused to pay the monthly salary warrants, on the ground that the Mayor had been legislated out of office. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Palmer, who laughed heartily at the silly rumor, and said that he had already cashed about 150 warrants presented that morning. Mr. Palmer also said that, as long as he remained Chamberlain, he should never question the legality of Mayor Havemeyer's signature, for he was sure Mr. Havemeyer would not sign any warrant if he doubted his right to do so. He (Mr. Palmer) was waiting, he said, to turn over his office to his successor.

By the new charter, Mr. Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is legislated out of office. It is understood that Mr. Young will contest the validity of the law turning him out of his position, on the ground that the law which professes to treat of City legislation only refers to County affairs.

The Park Hospital—Action of the Commissioners of Charities.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held an important meeting yesterday morning, which resulted in the nullification of the arbitrary rules lately adopted by Dr. Fluhrer, Resident Physician of the Park Hospital, in reference to the reporters of the public Press. All the members of the board were present. Commissioner Bell, President of the board, in alluding to the subject, said that he, with the other members of the board, were totally ignorant of the action of Dr. Fluhrer until the publication of condemnatory articles in the Press and the receipt of communications from prominent citizens censuring the course pursued by the Resident Physician. For his part, and he thought that the other members of the board were of the same opinion, he always was in favor of the records of the department being open to the representatives of the Press. Commissioners Frear and Bowen expressed themselves in similar terms. The question was then formally placed before the board, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Park Hospital shall be at all hours open to the representatives of the Press, for the purpose of obtaining information interesting to the public, subject only to such rules as may be established by this board for the comfort of patients; and that the Resident Physician be directed to submit for the approval of this board the rules which he may have established for the admission of visitors.

Dr. George Phillips, the medical inspector of the department, was instructed to hand Dr. Fluhrer a copy of the resolution, and to direct him that the books and records of the hospital were at all times to be placed at the disposal of members of the Press for their personal inspection.

The United States Government Against the New-York Central Railroad.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, the question of the legality of the internal revenue assessment, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad scrip dividends came up for arguments. The history of the case is as follows: The Collector of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District of New-York, under an assessment made by the Assessor of the same district, endeavored to collect a tax of five per cent. on over $20,000,000 worth of scrip dividends of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the tax amounting to $1,151,800. The Assessor also imposed a penalty of $1,000 on the company for not having made the proper return. The company appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, and he remitted the penalty and reduced the assessment to $430,730 directing the Collector to proceed for that amount. Payment not having been made, the Collector issued his warrant on March 3, and three separate seizures of the company's property were made to satisfy the claim. Under these seizures two sales took place, and the third was to follow, but was interrupted by the company applying for an injunction to restrain further proceedings on the part of the Collector, on the ground that the assessment, seizures, and sales were illegal, not having been justified by any provision of the Internal Revenue law. When the case came before Judge Woodruff, yesterday, for argument, counsel for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue contended that, under previous decisions, the United States Courts have no jurisdiction in cases like this, when all the parties are citizens of the same State. Judge Woodruff reserved his decision on the points raised by both parties, namely, the legality of the assessment and the jurisdiction of the court.

The Atlantic Bank.

Nothing of interest was developed yesterday in connection with the affairs of the Atlantic Bank. The Directors, it is understood, will, on the return of Mr. Burrows, one of their body, take action toward subscribing the necessary funds to cover the liabilities and pay all the creditors of the bank. By this means they will, it is said, make a considerable saving in the amount of fees that would otherwise be charged by the receiver.

Mr. A. H. Nicolay, the auctioneer, has received instructions from one of Taintor's late brokers to sell various securities on Monday next which have been hypothecated by them, to cover the risks they carried on his account. The sale will take place at noon.

The Western Union Stock.

Western Union was one of the strongest stocks upon the list in the general demoralization of the market yesterday, and rumor again connected Commodore Vanderbilt with working to obtain its control. A story was current of a "pony express," which conveys New-York Central stock down-town to the offices of the brokers of the Commodore, when it is deposited as margin upon which Western Union is bought, which is carried on the return trip to the safes of Commodore Vanderbilt, in Fourth-street. It is said that this method of manipulating the market accounts for the low price of New-York Central and for the high figure which Western Union has reached.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week the wills of the following-named persons were proved at Surrogate Veeder's Court, in Brooklyn: Henry Van Dyke, of Gravesend; Anna Kensie, of New-Utrecht; Nicholas Kalimayer, Ezra H. Terry, Mariah J. Denton, Wilhelmena Feldman, Frederick O. Degener, George Pearson, Bridget Morgan, and Jas. Dawson, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following deceased persons: Adam Gordon, of Havana, Cuba; Thos. L. Wilcox, Tobias D. Grodjienski, Michael Hughes, John McDonald, Conrad Egling, Peter Gash, Caroline Solg, Charles Hughes, Albert O. Cone, Franz Schelier, and Rhoda Lynch, all of Brooklyn.

Nixon's Appeal.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Mr. Wm. F. Howe argued the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of Edward Nixon. The motion is made exclusively on exceptions taken during the progress of the trial, chief among which are the following:

There was error in the facts that all the jurors summoned for the February Term were not put in the box, but only the last summoned panel, the prisoner having the right to select his jury from all the jurors summoned during the term; that evidence of getting a pistol from the prisoner's wife was improperly admitted, in that it failed to identify the pistol as the prisoner's; that it was error to charge that the intent to kill which constitutes murder might arise at the instant of the act, the law requiring premeditation; that the Court erred in refusing to charge that a reasonable doubt of any fact going to constitute the higher grades of homicide should inure to the benefit of the prisoner, so as to reduce the crime to a lower grade.

Mr. Lyon, on behalf of the People, argued against the validity of the points presented by Mr. Howe, and Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

CONNECTICUT.

Approaching Session of the Legislature—Constitutional Reform—Reunion of the Army of the Potomac at New-Haven.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, May 2, 1873.

The Legislature meets this year at Hartford, and arrangements are now in progress for the inauguration parade, which is to take place May 7, and is expected to be of an unusually imposing character. Ex-Governors Hawley and Jewell, Mayor Robinson, and other prominent citizens of Hartford, are upon the Committee of Arrangements, and besides the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, the First and Third Regiments of State Militia will parade, and possibly the Second and Fourth. Governor-elect Ingersoll has already announced his staff. The position of highest rank, that of Adjutant-General, is to be filled by Prof. William P. Trowbridge, of the Yale Scientific School, a graduate of West Point, and subsequently Superintendent of the Novelty Iron-works in New-York.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, a gentleman of conceded ability, but of disloyal record during the war, is the prominent Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House, and as the party has a majority of twenty-three in that body, his election is probable.

Our legislators will this year be required to vote upon several questions of more than ordinary importance, among them that of constitutional reform, of which more presently, and that of the re-enactment of the usury law, to which both parties are pledged. It is likely, however, that seven per cent. will be fixed as the legal rate of interest, instead of six per cent., as heretofore. Upon this Legislature will also devolve the duty of filling several important vacancies in the judiciary, and the strange spectacle will be presented of a coalition of the liquor-dealers and the prohibitionists working to secure the repeal of the present stringent license law, the former desiring the abolition of the present heavy license fee, and the latter the re-enactment of the old prohibitory law, which they hope to see enforced by means of a State constabulary force like that of Massachusetts.

The advocates of a Constitutional Convention will report a bill in behalf of that measure early in the session, and should the requisite two-thirds vote be obtained in both branches of the Legislature, the question of calling a convention will then be submitted directly to the people, probably at the October town elections. The movement is on the whole a popular one, and there are but few unwilling to admit that the present Constitution is antiquated and susceptible of amendment in many important respects, though some leading Republicans yet stand aloof, under the impression that their opponents may be using the watchword of constitutional reform in order to obtain the redistricting of the State in such a manner as to insure the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1874, when a successor to Gov. Buckingham will be chosen.

A singular proposition in regard to the vexed capital question, the humorous side of which was so well presented by Col. J. W. De Forest in a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is now going the rounds of the State Press. It is proposed that the capital be permanently located at Hartford, and that, in return for this concession, the Legislature shall vote $500,000 to the New-Haven Scientific School.

Meanwhile New-Haven looks unutterable scorn at any such proposition, and her citizens are busily engaged in preparation for the reunions of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Grand Army of the Republic, which are to be held there, commencing May 13. On that day the reunion and banquet of the Ninth Corps take place. On the day following, will be the Grand Army business meeting, the oration and poem before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the banquet of the latter organization, and on Friday, the 15th, President Grant will review the Second Connecticut Regiment, our crack corps, which attracted so much attention on its recent visit to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies. Beside the President, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, and Jubilee Gilmore, with his band, have promised to attend.

Maryland Storekeepers Giving Up the Sale of Liquors.

From the Baltimore American, April 29.

We are informed that the proprietors of the stores at Sunshine, Unity, and Laytonsville, in Montgomery County, and the store at Roxbury, in Howard County, by mutual and voluntary agreement, have determined, on and after the 1st of May, prox., to discontinue the sale of ardent spirits. The names of the gentlemen who have thus made a personal sacrifice for the public good are Frederick O. Gaither, at Sunshine Post-office; Charles & Hugh Townsend, Unity; George W. Moberly, Laytonsville; Jas. E. Dorsey, Roxbury. By this action, taking Sunshine in the centre, the sale of intoxicating drinks is banished from a district of country fifteen by eighteen miles, including the villages of Brookeville, Mechanicsville, Sandy Spring, Brighton, and Triadelphia, in Montgomery, and Mathews' Store, in Howard County; and the people have petitioned the Court not to grant any further license in the neighborhood.

The Deputy Chamberlain.

In the suit of Francis A. Palmer, the Chamberlain, against John Foley, in which an injunction was granted restraining the latter from performing the duties of Deputy Chamberlain under an appointment by Controller Green, a decision has now been rendered by the Superior Court, at General Term, substantially confirming the decision of Chief-Justice Barbour, granting the injunction. So far, however, as the injunction prevents Mr. Foley from bringing a suit to establish his right to the office it is modified.

Judge Curtis dissents from the opinion of Judge Merrill, and holds that there was no necessity for an injunction; that it was not pretended the defendant intended to resort to violence; that the law is strong enough to protect a party in possession of an office until the rival claimant shall establish his title thereto by due process of law. He holds, however, that the appointment of Mr. Foley by the Controller was legal.

Business in United States Courts.

The counsel for the North German Government having shown, before Commissioner White, yesterday, that it would take several days to translate and compare the papers in the Carl Vogt extradition case, an adjournment of the argument for one week was taken.

The counsel for the defense in the Jumel case, in which George W. Bowen sought to eject Nelson Chase from possession of the Jumel estate, yesterday filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, a bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Court on the trial. The document is very voluminous, and fills 1,120 sheets of foolscap.

In the case of Lucy D. Fisk, executrix of the late James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad, Credit Mobilier, &c., Judge Blatchford, yesterday, gave a decision permitting N. W. Butler, a stockholder in the Company, to intervene as a party plaintiff on his sharing a proportionate expense in conducting the suit.

The Validity of Certified Checks.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange appointed to confer with the Clearing-house Committee in regard to the liability of that body to pay certified checks of banks belonging to the Clearing-house, in the event of the failure of such banks, before the presentation of such checks, yesterday called upon President Tappen, at the Gallatin National Bank, and held a long consultation with that gentleman. No definite conclusion was, however, arrived at. Another conference will be held during the coming week, when, it is thought, the point will be decided.

Kings County State Tax.

The State Controller has forwarded to County Treasurer Gardener, of Kings County, a statement of the State Tax, by which it appears that Kings County owes the State $1,335,502 on account of unpaid taxes of 1872. This amount includes the tax for the canal deficiency, about $700,000, which is now the subject of litigation, and is reported to have been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the county. The County Treasurer conferred with the Controller on the subject yesterday, and it is probable that the latter will endeavor to raise the amount due by the issue of certificates of unpaid taxes, as authorized by the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union	85¾	100	St. Paul	57
1600	do	c. 86	100	do	56⅞
1200	do	86⅛	100	Lake Shore	91⅝
700	do	86⅛	500	do	c. 92
600	do	86⅛	400	do	92⅛
1500	do	86⅛	300	do	92
300	do	c. 86	300	do	92⅜
200	do	86⅛	70	do	92⅛
500	do	86⅛	300	do	91⅞
500	do	86⅛	500	do	c. 91⅞
100	Pacific Mail	55⅝	300	do	c. 91⅝
500	do	s3. 55⅝	400	Erie Railway	c. 64⅝
1500	do	55⅝	1100	Ohio & Miss	42¾
400	do	55⅝	100	do	b3. 42¾
100	do	c. 55½	200	do	s3. 42⅜
100	do	55⅝	200	do	42⅜
200	do	55½	200	do	c. 42⅜
400	do	55⅝	200	do	42¼
300	do	55⅝	300	do	c. 42⅜
800	do	55⅝	800	do	42⅜
400	do	s3. 55⅝	300	do	42⅛
500	do	55⅝	200	do	42
500	do	55⅝	800	do	41⅞
400	do	c. 55⅝	1200	do	41⅞
1000	do	55½	1600	do	b3. 42
500	do	55¾	200	Rock Island	c. 107⅝
700	do	55⅝	100	do	107¾
500	do	55¾	100	do	107⅝
300	do	s3. 55¾	200	do	c. 107⅝
100	U. Pacific	30⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	69
400	do	30⅛	100	do	69⅛
300	do	30¼	100	do	c. 69⅛
200	do	30⅛	200	do	69¼
100	do	30	300	C. C. & I. C.	35⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.	c. 100⅞	100	do	35⅛
200	do	100⅞	100	do	35⅛
400	do	100⅞	300	do	35⅛
200	do	100⅞	100	do	35⅛
600	do	100⅞	200	do	35⅛
300	do	100¾	100	do	35⅛
200	do	c. 100¾	200	do	35¼
100	do	100⅞	300	do	34⅞
20	A. & Susquehanna	93	100	do	34⅞
100	B. H. & Erie	3½	400	do	34⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	s3. 114½	$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	c. 119⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	c. 117⅛	10,000	do	119⅝
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	n. 117⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	118

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	17½	200	Pacific Mail	55⅝
2,000	Alabama 8s, '93	84	500	do bet. call	c. 55⅜
2,000	Va. 6s, Def.	14	100	do	55⅜
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97	1200	do	s3. 55
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	100	do	54¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	100	do	c. 54¾
2,000	do bet. call	100	100	do	c. 55
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	94	500	do	54⅝
1,000	Long Dock Bds	88	100	do	54¾
1,000	C. Pacific G. B.	103⅛	500	do	54⅞
1,000	U. Pacific, 1st	86	300	do	54⅞
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc.	72	400	do	54⅝
1,000	do	72¼	500	do	c. 54⅝
20,000	do	72¼	800	do	54½
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. c.	75	300	do	54
2,000	M. So. S. F., z. i.	101	300	do	53¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	89½	200	do	53⅝
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	103½	1,000	do	c. 53⅝
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	97½	200	do	53⅝
2,000	Gt. Western 2d	85½	100	do	53½
6,000	N. J. C. 1st. new	103½	300	do	53⅝
6,000	N. J. South. 1st	75½	100	do	53½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	300	do	c. 53⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	90½	200	do	c. 53⅝
1,000	do	90	200	do	53⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa Div.	84	300	do	53½
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88¾	300	do	53⅝
10,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d M.	72½	200	do	53¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99	200	do	53⅝
1,000	L. Shore Con. R.	98½	200	do	53⅝
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	92	300	do	53½
2,000	N. Missouri 1st	91	200	do	53⅝
2,000	Canada So. 1st	92½	300	do	53⅝
12,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	86	800	do	53½
10	Bk. of Commerce	115	400	do	53⅝
25	American Ex. Bk.	108	200	do	53⅝
31	Bk. of Republic	106	100	do	53⅝
8	Continental Bank	80	500	do	53⅝
200	Del. & H. Canal	114½	700	do	53½
200	New Cen. Coal	42	100	do	53½
300	Erie R. bet. call	64⅝	800	do	53½
700	Harlem bet. call	124	100	do	53⅝
200	do	124	300	do	53½
500	West. U. Tel. b. c.	c. 85½	300	do	53¾
300	do	85½	2200	do	53¼
1700	do	85⅝	100	do	53
100	do	85⅝	500	do	c. 52⅞
300	do	c. 85¾	100	do	52¾
200	do	85¾	600	do	52⅞
100	do	85¾	600	do	52½
1000	do	85⅝	1000	do	52¼
100	do	85⅝	100	do	52
2000	do	85½	700	do	51¾
100	do	85⅝	200	do	51⅝
1000	do	85⅝	500	do	51½
800	do	85¼	100	do	51⅝
1000	do	85	200	do	51⅝
700	do	84⅞	800	do	c. 51½
1200	do	84¾	500	do	51½
200	do	84¾	100	do	50⅞
100	do	84¼	400	do	50¾
1000	do	84¼	200	do	51
700	do	84½	600	do	51
500	do	84⅝	400	do	50⅞
600	do	84¾	60	do	50¾
400	do	84⅞	400	do	51
100	Panama	b. c. 109	300	L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 91⅝
119	C., C., C. & Ind.	88½	100	do	91⅝
700	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 100⅞	300	do	91⅝
100	do	c. 100½	100	do	c. 91⅝
300	do	100⅜	200	do	91⅝
200	do	100½	100	do	91⅝
600	do	c. 100⅝	200	do	91⅝
1000	do	100⅝	500	do	s3. 91⅝
500	do	s3. 100	100	do	91⅝
1500	do	100	200	do	91⅝
27	Clev. & P. Gd.	b. c. 88½	20	Tol., W. & W.	b. c. 69½
100	Chic. & R. I.	b. c. 107⅝	300	Del., L. & W.	101¼
100	do	107⅝	100	St. L. & Iron M.	41
100	do	107⅝	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135
100	do	107⅞	10	do bet. call	137½
500	U. Pacific	b. c. 29½	300	Ohio & Miss.	b. c. 41⅝
300	do	29½	300	do	41⅝
200	do	29⅜	1000	do	41⅞
200	do	29½	100	do	41⅝
1000	do	29½	1700	do	41⅝
1500	do	29½	300	do	41⅝
100	do	29½	100	do	41⅝
100	do	29⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 34⅝
300	do	29⅜	300	do	s3. 34⅝
200	do	29⅜	300	do	34⅝
700	do	29¼	300	do	34⅝
300	do	29⅛	100	do	34⅝
1000	do	29⅛	300	do	34⅝
200	do	29	300	do	34⅜
300	do	29	300	do	c. 34⅜
300	do	28¾	100	do	34⅜
100	do	28⅝	600	do	34
300	do	27¾	100	do	34⅜
100	do	28½	100	do	34¼
100	Mil. & St. P.	b. c. 56⅝	700	do	34⅜
100	do	56½	100	do	c. 34⅜
200	do	56⅝	100	do	34⅜
200	do	c. 56⅜	200	do	34⅜
200	do	56	100	do	34⅜
300	do	c. 56	300	do	34
100	do	56⅛	300	do	c. 34
1200	do	56⅜	100	do	33⅞
200	do	56⅛	400	do	33⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M.

$4000	U. S. 6s C. 1881	120½	$4500	U. S. 5-20 C. 1867	119⅝
2500	U. S. 5-20 C. 1865	117⅛	5000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	s3. 119⅝
2500	do	117⅛	50000	do	119⅝
5000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	N. 117⅜	10000	do	b3. 119⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

700	Western Union	84⅞	300	Lake Shore	91⅝
200	do	c. 84⅞	400	do	91⅝
800	do	84⅝	400	do	91⅝
1000	do	c. 84⅝	1000	do	c. 91
200	do	84½	100	do	91
400	do	c. 84⅝	200	do	90⅞
200	do	84⅝	100	do	90¾
800	do	84⅝	500	do	91
100	do	84½	300	do	91⅛
600	do	84¾	2200	do	91
600	do	85	1200	do	91
300	do	85⅛	500	do	90¾
800	do	85¼	1500	do	90¾
800	do	85	800	do	c. 90⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo.	46	200	do	s3. 91
200	Pacific Mail	51½	300	do	c. 91⅛
200	do	51⅝	200	do	91⅛
200	do	51⅞	100	do	91⅛
200	do	51⅝	100	do	91
500	do	51¾	400	Union Pacific	29⅞
300	do	s3. 51	100	do	29⅞
100	do	51	1200	do	29⅞
100	do	51⅛	700	do	29⅞
1500	do	51⅛	100	do	29⅞
500	do	51	200	do	29⅜
300	do	50½	700	do	29¾
800	do	50⅝	200	do	29⅝
500	do	50½	800	do	29½
400	do	50⅛	100	St. Paul	56⅛
3500	do	50	100	do	56¼
700	do	49⅝	1200	do	56¼
1000	do	49¾	600	do	56¼
1400	do	50	200	do	56¼
100	do	50⅜	300	do	b3. 56½
500	do	50⅝	100	St. Paul Pref.	71⅝
100	do	50⅝	200	Erie Railroad	s3. 64⅝
200	do	51	400	do	64½
1300	do	51¼	300	Fort Wayne	95
300	do	51½	300	Ohio & Miss.	41
700	do	51⅛	100	do	41⅛
500	do	51¼	400	do	41¼
1000	do	51½	200	do	41¼
200	do	51½	300	do	c. 41⅛
300	do	51⅝	200	do	41⅛
1000	do	51⅝	300	Tol. & Wab.	b3. 69⅜
500	do	51⅝	300	do	69
400	do	51⅝	100	do	68¾
300	do	51¼	100	do	68⅝
100	do	51⅝	300	do	c. 68⅝
200	do	51⅝	100	do	69
200	do	51⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.	33⅞
500	N. Y. C. & H.	100	100	do	33¾
100	do	99⅞	1300	do	33⅞
300	do	c. 99⅞	500	do	33⅞
100	do	99⅞	100	do	33¾
300	do	100	700	do	33⅝
300	do	100⅛	600	do	33¾
200	do	b5. 100⅛	300	do	33⅜
1200	do	100⅛	300	do	33⅜
100	do	99⅞	200	do	33⅜
50	do	s3. 100	100	do	33⅝
100	do	99⅞	100	Rock Island	107
500	do	99⅞	100	do	c. 107
200	do	100	800	do	107⅛
300	do	c. 100⅛	100	do	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Con. Coal Md.	b. c. 55½	100	Chic. & R. I.	b. c. 107⅝
200	West. Un. Tel.	b. c. 85⅛	1500	do	107⅛
1200	do	85⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul	b. c. 56⅛
500	do	85⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul Prf.	71⅝
100	do	85	100	do	b. c. 72
300	do	84⅞	100	L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 91⅝
400	Pacific Mail	b. c. 52⅝	100	do	b3. 91⅝
300	do	52½	40	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Gd.	95⅛
100	do	52¼	100	Del., Lack. & W.	101⅛
200	do	52⅛	225	do	101
300	do	52⅞	100	H. & St. Joseph	46⅛
100	do	53	10	Morris & Essex	92½
200	do	53⅛	100	C. C. & I. C.	b. c. 34⅛
300	do	52⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	b. c. 41⅝
200	do	52⅝	200	do	42⅛
1000	do	s3. 52⅝	200	do	42¼
100	Harlem Railroad	124½	1600	Ohio & Miss.	42
100	do	b. c. 122	700	do	42¼
200	Un. Pacific	b. c. 29⅞	100	do	42⅛
400	do	29⅞	100	do	41⅞
1700	N. Y. C. & H. R.	b. c. 100⅛	100	do	c. 41⅞
2000	do	100⅛	100	Adams Express	95
200	do	100⅛	200	Tol. W. & W.	b. c. 68⅞
200	do	b3. 100⅛			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

700	Western Union	85⅛	400	Lake Shore	91⅝
100	do	85¼	300	do	91⅝
500	do	85⅛	400	do	91⅝
500	do	85⅜	100	do	91⅝
300	do	c. 85⅝	300	do	91⅝
400	do	86	700	do	91⅝
2300	do	85⅝	400	St. Paul	56⅛
800	do	85⅞	100	do	56⅛
1000	do	86	200	do	56⅜
300	do	s3. 86	100	do	56⅝
300	Erie Railway	64¼	100	do	57
400	Pacific Mail	52½	400	do	57
300	do	52⅝	200	Union Pacific	29⅞
300	do	52¾	200	do	29⅞
200	do	c. 52	2200	do	29⅞
200	do	52⅜	600	do	s3. 29⅞
300	do	52⅛	200	do	29⅞
300	do	52⅛	300	do	29⅞
400	do	52	300	do	29⅞
300	do	51⅞	300	do	29⅞
300	do	51⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	33⅜
700	do	51⅝	1400	do	33⅜
300	do	51⅜	100	do	33⅜
300	do	51⅝	100	do	33⅜
300	do	51⅝	300	do	33⅜
700	do	52⅛	300	do	b3. 33⅜
200	do	52⅛	100	do	33⅜
1800	do	52⅛	100	do	33⅝
2000	do	52	200	do	33⅝
100	do	52	100	do	33⅝
500	do	52	100	do	33⅜
500	North-western	85⅜	100	do	33⅜
1400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅛	300	do	33⅜
300	do	s3. 100⅛	100	do	b3. 33⅜
100	do	s3. 100⅛	100	do	b3. 34
500	do	100⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	41⅝
100	do	b3. 100⅛	300	do	42
800	do	100⅛	700	do	42
300	do	100⅛	300	do	41⅞
100	Rock Island	107⅝	500	do	42
300	Tol. & Wab.	69⅛	1000	do	42
100	H. & St. Jo.	b3. 46	1600	do	b3. 42⅛

SATURDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Bank return, after a long delay of the hope of substantial improvement, this Afternoon shows a gain so important in the lawful Money reserves as to place the average nearly three millions above the line of 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation. The Deposits go up $3,351,000; the Circulation is $178,000 less than last week. The Loans are $1,419,000 higher than on the previous return.

The return had a favorable effect upon the Money Market late in the day, and the better feeling extended to the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, after a somewhat rough time through the morning, including a panic decline of 4@5 ⅌ cent. in Pacific Mail, and some heavy sales, cheap for Cash, of the other light fancies among the Western Railroads.

After 3 o'clock, the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The sales of gold through the day were at 116⅝@116¾, closing 116⅜ ⅌ cent. bid. The leading drawers of Exchange were asking ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. more than on Friday for 60 days London. The Public Funds left off steady. The rate for Money to carry over Stocks, at the close of business, was 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest. The Share speculation had a firm look at 3 o'clock.

Closing Quotations—May 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold	116⅝	116⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108	107⅝
Pacific Mail	55⅝	53
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72
St. Paul Common	56⅞	56⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	42
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	85⅝
Erie	64⅝	64½
Union Pacific	30⅛	29⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	33⅝
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69
Harlem	125	124
North-west	80	80

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	118	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	117⅜
5-20 reg., '62	114⅞	5-20 coup., '67	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	117⅜
5-20 reg., '64	114¼	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	114⅞	10-40 coup.	112⅞
5-20 coup., '65	117⅛	5s, coup., '81	114⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅜	6s, Currency	115

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97½	....
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	54	54⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅜
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45	46
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	26
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39½	39¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The failure of Messrs. Fowler & Slocumb, dry goods jobbers, is announced to-day.

The Nassau Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable May 10.

It is announced that Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. will pay the State Interest of Alabama, due on Monday next, May 5, on the Five ⅌ cents of the State.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th inst., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,164,134	Increase	£19,[illegible]
Public deposits	12,176,733	Decrease	469,722
Other deposits	20,774,114	Decrease	212,849
Government securities	13,390,953	No alteration.	
Other securities	24,627,351	Decrease	210,314
Notes unemployed	10,145,695	Decrease	421,390

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,253,600, being a decrease of £30,155; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,232,829, showing, says the London *Times*, a decrease of £465,849 when compared with the preceding return, of which £312,000 has been absorbed in the home circulation. Out of the £3,045,000 withdrawn from the Bank during the past eight weeks £1,858,000 has been for home use. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,232,829	£21,[illegible]
Reserve	10,979,229	10,[illegible]
Notes in circulation	25,253,600	25,[illegible]
Rate of discount	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Consols	93⅛ to ¼	92¼
French Rentes	55f. 90c.	55f. 25c.

Among the 1st of May changes in the Street we notice that Mr. Alfred Leo, of the house of Messrs. Reid, Leo & Content, Stock and Gold Brokers, leaves the firm for business on his own account at No. 51 Exchange-place. Messrs. Reid and Content continue in Broad-street, near the corner of Exchange-place.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,948,959.

The Nassau Bank has declared a Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, payable on the 10th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $22—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE TIMES appears to have a number of very good-natured and rather unsuspicious friends. A correspondent writes us to-day regarding a person who has been "borrowing" trifling sums from principals of public schools and others, under cover of an alleged connection with this paper. We should like very well to have this petty swindler put in prison as a salutary example to a somewhat numerous tribe. This can hardly be done, however, if our friends persist in first giving him money, and complaining afterward. To all such confiding persons we would say, once and for all, if anybody claiming to represent this paper wishes to be accommodated, on the strength of that connection, with any sum whatever, be it sixty cents or sixty dollars, give him in charge of the nearest policeman. We have the same advice to give to officials of railroad and steam-boat companies who may be requested by self-styled representatives of THE TIMES for free passes by rail, river, or ocean. No employe of this paper is permitted to use the name of THE TIMES for the purpose of "deadheading" by any public conveyance whatever. If, after this statement, we hear further complaints about the confidence of our friends being abused in any of the ways indicated, we can only say that they richly deserve it.

GOV. DIX has not disappointed public expectation in regard to his appointments of the new Emigration Commissioners. The names of GEORGE STARR, HENRY O. HURLBUT, EDWARD HOPPIN, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, and DANIEL MAUJER are comparatively unknown in party politics, but these gentlemen are of high repute in business circles and certain to be well qualified for the important positions to which they are called. That they will be a great improvement upon FREAR, O'GORMAN, NICHOLSON and the other Tammany hacks, who have so mismanaged this important trust, cannot be doubted. When these names are sent to the Senate we hope they will be at once confirmed, so that an end may be put as speedily as possible to the abuses which exist in the management of affairs at Castle Garden and on Ward's Island.

We are told from London that it is expected four cables will be working across the Atlantic before the first of September, but we have no hint as to when there is to be a reduction of the present exorbitant charges for cable messages. The excuse that at low rates more business is offered than can be done, will not answer with these increased facilities, and the directors will be forced to fall back upon the truth and confess that, having a monopoly, they propose to do what they think best with it. Short-sighted selfishness leads to the consolidation of these cable enterprises as fast as they are consummated, and for the present there seems no relief from the extortions of their tariffs. In the end, however, the people on both sides of the ocean will find some way of compelling moderation in these charges. When they do, the companies will find increased profits in the discovery, and wonder why they did not voluntarily adopt a policy so plainly in their interests.

The policy of the *Evening Post* on local affairs can be best described by the term see-saw. Sometimes the job-office interest weighs heaviest, and then its readers get paragraphs "inspired" by the Tammany associate, who has a single eye to Corporation printing. Sometimes the illustrious personage who calls himself editor asserts his prerogatives, and then we have those windy tirades against men and things in general, which are supposed to be in the interests of "Reform." In the crisis of the fight against the Ring, the vacillation of the *Post* was as painful as it was ridiculous. There was a very big printing job on hand for the SWEENY, HILTON & FIELDS Park Commission, and the *Post* stood in mortal terror of offending the much over-rated "Brains" of the Ring. Its descent from the fence at this period did not matter a great deal to anybody, but it was observed that this event did not occur till all probability had ceased of the great PETER B. and his associates possessing any further power for mischief. The *Post* has lately taken to abusing, in the most reckless and uncalled-for manner, the present Board of Aldermen. As its maw has been pretty well stuffed with Corporation printing of late, the conclusion seems inevitable that the Berserker of the editorial department is having his own wild way at present. If any of the Aldermen feel aggrieved at this sort of thing, they can have a speedy remedy by getting hold of the ear of the job-office man. He can be seen around the City Hall any day.

A Lesson for Sunday.

The recent remarkable occurrence of so many acts of public dishonesty in various parts of the country—the Credit Mobilier scandal; the "back-pay" affair in Congress; the failure of one of the most respectable private banking-houses in New-England, (the Messrs SCRANTON, of New-Haven,) under circumstances of peculiar dishonor; the failure of one of our most respected banks, (the Bull's Head,) through the stupidity and fraud of its officials, and the sudden collapse of another, where more than the whole capital had been stolen by a reckless adventurer—all these things have aroused a deep feeling of anxiety in regard to our financial institutions, and with respect to the moral principle of considerable portions of our people.

There is evidently something wrong in the soil where such noxious growths could spring forth. There is plainly an increasing lack of sensitive honor among our public men. There must be a growing want of principle among our young men, when so many and such disgraceful occurrences could take place within so short a period. There is evidently something lacking in the moral training of the people. The school education is devoted too exclusively to the intellect. There is plainly not enough cultivation of the conscience or the sense of honor. The whole force of the educational system of the country is directed exclusively to the intellectual faculties, and the moral are left to the chance training of parents and churches. No one not familiar with the influence of a good teacher can estimate the power which he can exert in favor of integrity and honor. The heroic models in history can be held up in such a way as to touch the minds of the whole rising generation. Lessons can be given in regard to those "stoical" qualities of the human soul which have been developed at times so nobly in the past, and whose acquisition should be the highest fruit of culture. The teacher, whether in common schools or academies, ought to feel that he is by profession a moralist, and that he has the happy opportunity of impressing on the sensitive mind of youth those truths on which depends the very existence of the Republic. It has been the misfortune of our school system that, owing to the unfortunate differences of creed among our population, it has never felt it wise to enforce religious obligations on the minds of our school-children. In lieu of that, every school, private and public, ought to be a vehicle of profound moral influence.

But in this matter of inculcating integrity and strict principle, our churches have not done their full duty. There has evidently been too much of doctrinal teaching or of sentimental preaching, while the high, stern obligation of truth and honor and business integrity has not been enough presented. A church ought to be the focus of the noblest principles of every-day life. A church member's integrity should be as proverbial as that of a Quaker, and when at length Christianity gains its full power over business and professional life, the most religious man will be known as the most honest and the most scrupulous. We are living in an age of enormous accumulation of wealth. The passion for sudden riches was never so strong. The means for gratifying it were never so numerous; bold strokes of speculation sometimes bring a fortune in a day. The luxurious habits of all classes are continually increasing. Business affairs have become complicated and extended beyond all previous experience. The consequence is that temptations meet our young men as they enter into life such as have never been experienced in their degree by a former generation, temptations arising from the neglect and over-confidence of their superiors, from the luxurious habits in which they have been educated, and from the sudden wealth made by unprincipled men around them. To sustain these young men in their first struggle with life, to imbue our whole business community with higher principles, there seems needed the preaching in every form of a "gospel of honor" and integrity. That conscience which is never dead in the people, and which is the most powerful force in human affairs, must be aroused and revived again. All the influences of social prestige and all the sanctions of religion should be brought to enforce its long-silent voice. If we would not see grow up a generation of sharpers and swindlers, we must urge in every form the eternal obligations of truth and honor.

The City Liquor Traffic.

A community which has a drinking-saloon to every 120 of its entire population, being about one to every fifty of its adult males, should immediately and earnestly consider all that the fact suggests. And this is what New-York finds in the report of the Excise Commissioners—that during the year ending April 30, 1873, no less than 8,061 licenses to sell liquor were issued. Assuming, as is certainly the case, that few, if any, of these licenses have been revoked or surrendered, and that the population of the City is 970,000,—which we do not deem extravagant,—and we have the proportion of drinking-places which we have stated. But if we admit that the actual number of shops is 500 less than the number of licenses, and take only the population of 942,292 found by the last Federal census to be upon Manhattan Island, and the proportion of dram-shops to the population is one to every 126. This is the best view which it is possible to take of the case, and it is one so bad as to invite searching inquiry for a remedy for the frightful evil which is so apparent in the figures.

Everybody knows that these shops are supported by the people. Common observation as to their location and expenses shows that they could not exist if their average receipts were not $2,500 per annum. This would give the enormous aggregate of $18,375,000; but we believe that the real sum thus annually swallowed is at least $25,000,000. In this fact is found ample explanation of all the anomalies in the social condition of New-York. No community could thus gorge this monster year after year, and expect all its component parts to be well housed, decently clothed, and adequately fed. We do not claim that out of this liquor traffic has come all of the pauperism and crime with which we are afflicted, for we remember that New-York is the entrepot of an immense immigration from the Old World, and attracts penniless adventurers from all the States of the Union. If there was not a dollar wasted for liquor the City would have heavy public burdens cast upon it every year from such sources as these.

But without this great liquor traffic, we would not have the perils by which we are surrounded in all their existing gravity. We would not have the more than 20,000 tenement-houses, containing over 500,000 people being bestialized by the cramming that inevitably destroys the privacy of family life. We would not have in eight Wards an average population to the acre of 243, while in the corresponding dense districts of London the average is only 234. We would not have a death-rate in some of these over-crowded fever-nests of eighty-four in 1,000. We would not be threatened every Summer by pestilence emanating from our cellar population. We would not have the disgrace and danger of 10,000 vagabond children constantly adrift in our streets. These outcasts come almost wholly from the tenement classes, and from these same classes come at least three dollars in every ten that go to support the dram-shops. More than $5,600,000 are thus wasted every year by these classes, and the sum is ample to provide for every outcast child we have. It is true that, without the liquor traffic, we would have our tenement population to a great extent, as it is largely due to other and obvious causes, but we would greatly lessen its squalor and profligacy, thus adding to the public health and morality in the same proportion.

And certainly without this traffic we would not have that army of casual criminals which every year is becoming more formidable. The latest statistics we have at hand show that in a single year there were 32,721 arrests for intoxication, 14,985 for disorderly conduct, and 6,799 for assault and battery. Liquor is at the bottom of every one of these cases, and the figures represent about 30,000 different persons, so that almost one-thirtieth of the population go to jail every year for the offense of intoxication in the public streets, or for offenses solely due to drunkenness. Taking these startling figures in connection with the undeniable facts as to our tenement and pauper classes, and it is apparent what gravity there is in the statement of the Excise Commissioners, especially when compared with previous reports, as it shows that our dram-shops increase year after year.

We do not desire to be understood as presenting arguments in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. In a community like this such a law, even if it were correct in principle, would be impracticable. But it is possible with the law we have to greatly lessen this traffic, and it is to this duty the new Excise Commissioners should devote themselves. That drunkenness will decrease as the places where intoxicating liquors are sold are diminished, cannot be doubted, and it is within the power of the Commissioners to make a very great reduction in the number of these places. They can refuse licenses, and thus close the vile dens where poisonous stuff is sold, and they can make an end of the disreputable resorts for the vicious of both sexes which now disgrace the City. All this will not perhaps be much in itself, but it will be very salutary in its results, as such action upon the part of the Commissioners would serve to call public attention to this growing evil, and incite organized efforts against a danger that threatens to put in peril the safety and prosperity of the City.

America at Vienna.

The United States did not make a very brilliant figure at the first London Exhibition, but the fortunate victory of the yacht *America* compensated to some extent for the empty shelves in the American Department of the Crystal Palace. It is unpleasantly evident that we are not to gain any large stock of laurels at the Vienna Exhibition. Congress neglected to take the matter up until it was too late to insure a proper representation of our country at the Austrian capital, and there is no opportunity for a yachting victory on the Danube. If the accounts which have come to us have not been basely tampered with by the minions of despotism, Vienna is not just now the sort of place where an American feels inspired to wave the flag of his country and to apostrophize the glory of the national bird of freedom. In fact, affairs in the American Department are in a complicated state of confusion, which has lately been additionally confounded by the suspension of the original commissioners.

To what extent any of the commissioners have been guilty of "irregularities," or, in other words, of fleecing the American exhibitors of mixed drinks, is not yet known. Nevertheless, their suspension, and the appointment of an entirely new commission, seemed imperative to Mr. FISH. Inasmuch as the old commissioners refuse to be suspended, and still claim to be the original and only commissioners, the unhappy exhibitors are maddened by the conflict of authorities, who mutually neutralize one another. The result is that the American who proudly leads a benighted foreign friend to view the products of American skill, finds himself in a chaos of packing-boxes, upon each one of which sits a gloomy and desperate exhibitor, thirsting for the blood of any commissioner who may pass that way, and expressing in forcible language his conviction that the whole exhibition is inferior in value to the lightest oath of a Continental veteran. Rumor asserts that in the outskirts of this wilderness of unpacked boxes and unappeased exhibitors the congregated despots of Europe execute wild dances of delight at the humiliation of the great Republic, and vary that amusement by addressing the assembled natives at great length upon this final demonstration of the unfitness of men for self-government. Whether this prompt improvement of a timely topic is really made by Kaiser FRANZ and his royal friends is, perhaps, doubtful; but there is no manner of doubt that the American tourist shares the sorrow and shame of the baffled American exhibitor.

After all is said, however, there is no good reason why we should entirely despair of our country, because certain packing-boxes in Vienna remain unopened. The exhibition is still far from being fully in order, and the American Department is not the only one which is in the inchoate and packing-box stage. The snarl of the rival commissioners will be unraveled before very long, and the new men be allowed to retain possession of the field. At all events, before many days are over the exhibitor who now pines for a hammer wherewith to open his box of patent blacking, will know to whom to apply for that useful article, and will be shown a place where his wares can be displayed with a fair opportunity to dazzle the effete population of Europe. The American Department will be in order long before the exhibition can fairly be said to have reached its best estate, and if the display which we shall make does not altogether equal that of older nations, we shall, at least, prove that America is not wholly given over to the greed of wealth and power, but that both the arts and sciences receive some degree of attention in the land of MORSE and STORY. And whatever may be the verdict upon our share of the exhibition, we are, at all events, safe from certain calamities which might have fallen to our lot. There is not, so far as is known, a model of the Washington monument in any of the Vienna packing-cases, neither is there a specimen of the American railway stove. MISS REAM and MR. CLARK MILLS have mercifully refrained from sending any of their sculptures to the exhibition, and the historical paintings of MR. POWELL have been spared the risk of transportation to Vienna. So we can easily console ourselves with the reflection that whatever may be the faults and shortcomings of the American display, it might easily have been worse.

The New Impending Conflict.

The struggle for supremacy between the people of the United States and the great corporations within their limits is, perhaps, nearer than is commonly supposed. That it is inevitable, no thoughtful and instructed observer will deny. The power already wielded by these corporations is notoriously enormous. We have seen how, in both the State and the National Legislatures, that power has been used. We have seen how the chief railroad corporations of the country have sought to change their position as the servants of the people to that of being their masters. To an alarming extent the effort has succeeded. For the due protection of the community which grants the franchise, the law assigns given limits to the capital of each corporation. The just and obvious aim here is to restrict the tax imposed on the public for the transportation of their persons and products. But, in substance, this precaution has become a dead letter. The people are mulcted in prodigious sums by excessive rates for freight and passage, and the people's representatives are bribed to enable the conspirators to divide the profits. Nearly $50,000,000, wrung from the people by one New-York railroad corporation, were a short time since thus pocketed by the stockholders in a single operation. The money could not be ostensibly added to the capital, but the matter was adjusted by an easy evasion, susceptible of indefinite repetition, and consisting in a division of "stock certificates." If this and similar proceedings were attended by a corresponding regard for the public convenience; if, although charged high prices, the people were well served by the corporations they have created, there would be some palliation; but, as we have lately shown in this very case of the New-York Central Railroad, the exact contrary has been the fact. The excessive profit accrues, in truth, not alone through natural development of population and resources, but by the deliberate curtailment of accommodations the public have a right to expect and demand.

What is the relative difference as between the position and possible action of Mr. VANDERBILT or Mr. TOM SCOTT, and that of those same predatory barons of feudalism? Surely the difference lies in names, not things, and the freedom and suffrage which do not prevent the spoliations in question might as well, so far as they are concerned, not exist. Our appeal, it may be said, after all, lies to the ballot-box. The State can withdraw the privileges it has conferred if the conditions attached, either explicit or implied, are not fulfilled. Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States can be had—one has been had—sustaining this view. This looks plausible, and we need not forget there is a future as well as a past. But if we regard the past alone it must be owned the augury is unfavorable. We find in the past that Mr. JAY GOULD thought of the ballot-box before he thought of the Legislature. We find that he and men of his stripe have sagacious notions of cause and effect. If we can be assured of the forbearance of the Jay Goulds of the future, if we can have a bond that coming Legislatures will omit corruptly to discriminate against the abused people and in favor of rich corporations, then, and only then, can we find in the resource suggested any tangible consolation. But such forbearance as we speak of is a farce. Practical men know very well that where profit can be got for a corporation by bribery, bribery is sure to be attempted.

As regards means, the imminent nature of the struggle between the people and the corporations becomes, on reflection, quite manifest. The wealth of the corporations is increasing with wonderful rapidity. The law may limit that wealth, but as it has not interfered with the expanding and diluting processes devised to evade it, such limitation is practically of no account. Swift as is the growth of the country in general, the growth of the railroad corporations is swifter. Their capital and influence are daily becoming more formidable as compared with all other commercial and social forces. The owners of a road that divided less than a million and a half in 1861, divided nearly seven millions ten years after; nor is the instance exceptional, since there are others far more striking. These corporations are marching with giant strides—strides toward power and wealth of most dangerous proportions. Seeing what we have seen at Albany and at Washington, knowing what we know of the unscrupulous and rapacious character of the men whose instincts and genius attach them to these enterprises, it were blindness and folly not to see and know that the great railroad corporations threaten to become, and are fast becoming, colossal and most tyrannical evils. The danger, of course, does not lie in individual stockholders; it lies in what these huge bodies are, and what, in their aggregate capacity, with unchanged conditions, they must inevitably hereafter be. Exposure of their past processes in the way of legislative "manipulation," affords no safeguard for the future. Nothing is easier than to vary methods to achieve a desired end when the temptation is strong and the means are unlimited. It may be thought that the apprehensions we express are exaggerated; those who think so may judiciously compare easily accessible statistics of the progress of American railroads during the last dozen years, and the various testimony lately made public in connection with the lobbying proceedings of their agents and officers. Such a comparison will certainly endow the matter with deep gravity.

A Consul-General in Trouble.

Considering the opportunities, not to say the temptations, to make a dishonest use of the position, Consuls, as a rule, without regard to nationality, may fairly lay claim to an average share of such official integrity as is going. That propensity, so feelingly lamented by the author of the *Italian Journeys*, to be always out of the way when wanted by their distressed countrymen, is a very general offense among them; but pecuniary dishonesty, at least so far as detection has revealed it, seems to be comparatively rare. When, however, a Consul does make up his mind to emulate the enterprise of the back-pay Congressmen, he commonly does his stealings on a magnificent scale, and sells himself at a notable figure. In this questionable kind of distinction, France has lately carried off the palm. Two of her American Consuls-General have been in quick succession convicted of—to put it mildly—illicit speculation to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Stimulated, perhaps, by these illustrious precedents, Spain has made haste to show what she can do in the same direction, and unless he is solely belied, her late Consul-General at Paris is no whit beneath his rivals in audacity, at least, if not in the extent of his operations.

Señor CALVO Y TERNEL, the hero of this latest *esclandre*, was, we are told, by reason of many personal accomplishments and graces, quite a favorite in Parisian society. He sang well, turned a compliment wtih skill, gave charming dinners, kept up a handsome establishment, and was voted by all the ladies delightfully wicked and agreeable, the very *beau ideal* of a Consul-General. In this laborious round of official duty Señor CALVO had the zealous and intelligent assistance of one Señor MARQUEZ, described as a broken-down advocate, whom CALVO had made consulting lawyer to the Consulate. The popularity which the two friends won in the polite circles of the capital did not extend, however, to persons who had occasion to intrust money or other valuables to the custody of the Consulate, and who discovered in such property a marvelous faculty for disappearing. Finally, when a sum of $50,000, comprising the estate of a deceased Cuban, was found to have been drawn from the bank, where he had deposited it, on a power of attorney, forged by MARQUEZ, and authenticated by the Consul-General, ill-natured people, who anticipated a cessation of his dinners, or perhaps envied his singing, began to circulate unpleasant whispers about Señor CALVO. But as that gentleman promptly offered to make good the loss to the heirs, and did at once pay over to them $14,000 as earnest of his good faith, hostile criticism was checked, and he might still be singing and driving and paying compliments, but for one unlucky coincidence. Fourteen thousand dollars happened to be the exact amount sent by the Spanish Government to its Consul-General a few days before, to be paid over to the French Government, and it soon appeared, on further inquiry, that $60,000, transmitted for the same purpose since December last, had lost its way in the mazes of the Consulate. In spite of the consequences to society, the Spanish Ambassador could no longer hesitate, and applied to the police for the arrest of the tuneful CALVO and the convivial MARQUEZ. The latter, it was found, had fled; but the former, after a day or two of hiding, gave himself up, and has been sent to Madrid for trial.

It should in justice be added that the Consul protests his innocence, and declares himself the victim of his own negligence and the machinations of MARQUEZ. Be this as it may, the affair puts in a striking light the astounding looseness with which Consulates of all nations seem to be conducted, and from which our own show no exception. It is worthy of note, also, that in each of the three instances we have collated the accused went home voluntarily for trial, although if, in the case of the Frenchmen, the verdict may be taken as settling the fact of guilt, they must have known that they were going to disgrace and civil death. Perhaps it was the courage of despair, or a serene though futile faith in the resources of the intelligent jury whose admirable virtues we do not entirely monopolize, or it may only have been a tribute to that efficacy of Extradition laws, backed by the ocean telegraph, which we saw signally vindicated the other day in the almost simultaneous arrest of the Bank of England forgers in three different countries. It may not afford much comfort to Señor CALVO, however, to reflect that after so close an analogy with MM. PLACE and GAULDREE-BOILEAU, his conviction may possibly complete the parallel. This advantage is his, however: he has always the resource of turning Carlist and patriot.

In Anticipation of Fahrenheit 98 Degrees.

The sweltering days will soon be here, and how are we prepared to meet them? Any better than last year? Not one whit. In the matter of traffic, for instance, not the slightest improvement has taken place. Our population since last Summer has increased by several thousands, but inasmuch as our means of locomotion remain as before, the living freights are huddled, if possible, closer together. Again, as to cabs. Every one remembers that delightful prospect which some three years ago unfolded itself to the weary in the form of cheap hansoms. Mr. BUTLER DUNCAN was to be the ministering angel who would introduce this long-looked-for solace to our jaded limbs. We rushed to the Hansom Cab Company and flung our hundred dollars at the feet of this vehicular benefactor, utterly indifferent as to dividends, could we only get the cabs. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and although the appearance of the cabs was so long deferred that our hearts began to sicken, we hoped on. In vain. No cabs came. At length we received back the bulk of our subscription, with the intimation that a fraudulent official had decamped with some of it, but that here was the residue, with the accruing interest. Poor consolation! We were, in fact, rather worse off than before. Now, can nothing be done? Mr. DUNCAN is a Scotchman, and a Scotchman's name is perseverance; cannot he try, try, try again? Or if he can't, will not some one else?

Moreover, could not some relief, as regards that process so horrid in sweltering weather known as "getting down town," be bought in the shape of increased river steamer accommodation? Everybody who has been in London and Paris must have observed the popularity of this mode of conveyance in fine weather, by which the traveler avoids all the dust of a great city, and catches whatever breeze is blowing. Why can't we have more of this means of transit here, at all events during the six warm months of the year? For instance, if commodious boats touched at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second streets every quarter of an hour, it would surely be far more agreeable to thousands who could, if need be, reach the piers by cars, to adopt that mode of travel, and to go most of the way to and from their work with the breeze of the river upon them, than to stagger in the stifling, stinking atmosphere of a car the whole way. And, on arriving down town, they would, by a very short walk on the shady side of the street, gain their destination.

Were passenger-boats of this kind to ply on both rivers, it would surely tend greatly to the relief of the tide of Summer traffic. Compared with our splendid streams, the Thames and Seine are as lakes to the Atlantic; yet we don't turn our rivers to half the account that the Londoners and Parisians do theirs.

To pass to another *desideratum* for alleviating our Summer life, which is infinitely more trying to those compelled to be active than that of Winter. We want a Summer dining-resort—a place to while away the long hot evenings—a Richmond, St. Cloud, Schoenbrunn, Charlottenburg, Versailles. Is there no enterprising *entrepreneur* who can give us this in some delicious, easily accessible, unchill-and-feverish spot on Staten Island? Surely in this huge City, daily growing perceptibly under our eyes, teeming with wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, all these aids to increased comfort and pleasure in which the wealthier among us are especially interested ought to be very practicable, and, what is more to the point, ought to pay.

The Congressmen's Convention—Characteristic Letter from Senator Brownlow.

Senator Brownlow has written the following letter declining to attend the convention of Western and Southern members of Congress and others, in St. Louis, on the 13th inst.:

KNOXVILLE, April 30, 1873.

Hon. Messrs. Brown, Blow, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have before me your very courteous letter inviting me to attend a Congressional Convention at St. Louis. I respectfully decline mixing myself up with any more Southern commercial and agricultural conventions. Before the late rebellion the leaders in Southern politics got up a series of Southern commercial conventions, and while they were for the avowed purpose of advancing the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural interests of the Southern States, they were in reality, as avowed by Mr. Yancey, intended to fire the Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind in the arts of war, and in bringing on the villainous work of secession. The eleven States that went into the rebellion were all presided over by Democratic Governors, who succeeded in plunging the country headlong into a bloody and four years' war. The result of this conflict I need not pause to give the particulars of, as the whole country is familiar with them. The country is now prosperous and happy, and wealth and abundance meet the eye wherever you go. What we want is harmony and a universal acceptance of the state of things as they exist. I speak advisedly when I say Congress will cheerfully give to the country such national legislation as is wanted. We have already the best currency of any country in the civilized world. We need about $500,000,000 of greenbacks added to our present circulation to enable us to meet the wants of commerce and trade.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

A Railroad Restrained from Bridging the Arkansas River.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3.—The United States Court has granted an injunction restraining the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company from building a bridge over the Arkansas River at this point. If the injunction is made perpetual the Cairo and Fulton Road must use the bridge now being made by the other railroads, or get the consent of Congress to construct another bridge.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Theatres.

MR. FECHTER.

Mr. Fechter's return to the New-York stage has been the feature of the week. The event has given a fillip to the waning season, and promises to close up that of the Grand Opera-house with profit and brilliancy. "Monte Cristo" was the play chosen for Mr. Fechter's reappearance, and the choice has certainly pleased the public. It has also charmed those judges who found the artist's opening impersonation in New-York, his *Ruy Blas*, (a much finer performance than his *Edmond Dantes*,) very unsatisfactory. The pleasant unanimity of opinion now arrived at is good for the treasury, and we suppose Mr. Daly will find no more fault with it than Mr. Fechter. Our own impressions of "Monte Cristo" were recorded on Tuesday. Some further remarks are suggested by the exceptional merit of the chief figure of the play, and by the general interest the star's reappearance has created.

Mr. Fechter's conception of *Monte Cristo* is that of a man singularly tender and impressionable. He is fond, almost to excess, of his old father and his friends, and his feeling for *Mercedes* rises almost to adoration. We take it that on this basis Mr. Fechter accounts for and warrants his hero's subsequent implacable ferocity, his tiger-like purpose to rend and destroy his foes. He would have us fully realize of *Monte Cristo* that, like Byron's Corsair—

His heart was formed for softness, warped to wrong;
Betrayed too early and beguiled too long;
Each feeling pure—as falls the dropping dew
Within the grot—like that had hardened too.

Mr. Fechter makes the supposed perfidy of *Mercedes* the heaviest blow that *Dantes* endures, which is quite in keeping with the whole theory of his character. That men should cheat and betray he could understand, but that his cherished love—the woman to whom he had given all, to whom he would have been all—embitters and transforms his whole nature. It is this, more than the teachings of *Faria* or the treachery of *Fernand*, that makes *Monte Cristo* a "man of the world"—a being, that is, in his case, who expects nothing and gives nothing of candor or faith, whose trust in humanity is gone forever, and who, in the anguish of his outraged heart, substitutes a cynical coolness for the sweetness and truth with which he was endowed by nature. Now, it is evident that the more conflicting and tender the original character, especially if also, as in such spirits it usually is, highly imaginative, the more sweeping the revulsion, the more absolute and complete the metamorphosis wrought by the noted experience. It is so with *Conrad*, it is so with *Dantes*. The lamb becomes a wild beast, who may hide his fangs and his claws for a while, but for all that uses them in good time to terrible purpose. Mr. Fechter, with unerring dramatic instinct, grasps the truth of this, and so makes an almost gushing tenderness the prominent characteristic, the keynote, as it were, of the mournful and romantic symphony which is to follow. The sleuth-hound resolution with which he tracks and hunts down his foes would hardly have been possible in a man like the frank, kindly sailor, but for the horrible blight wrought through the betrayal of his love. He might have forgiven *Villefort* and *Fernand* and *Danglars* the loss of his liberty, the miserable eighteen years passed in the Chateau d'If; he never could forgive them the destruction of all that gave brightness and trust and romance to life, now and always in the loss of *Mercedes*. He might have forgiven the loss of the fair days of youth, the deprivation of heaven's sunshine, the physical agony and long-drawn mental horror of his dungeon, could he only have had left to him, after all, his belief in the woman he had enshrined in his heart of hearts. This was the stab never to be forgiven, and for which *Monte Cristo* becomes the eternal avenger of *Edmond Dantes*.

* * * The wounded body heals;
The pain is over, all is sound again;
Not so the heart, you lacerate it once,
And never are you ransomed from the throe;
Live your meridian out, it comes again,
Fresh as at first, to make you writhe anew.

The wonderful plasticity and clearness with which Mr. Fechter elaborates this prime idea is worthy of the great artist he is. There are many performers to whom the intellectual aspects of the problem would be simple enough, who would utterly fail in reducing their thoughts to execution. But the truth is, acting is a matter of felicitous adaptation—between the inner and outer man—rather than of either pure intellectual or physical qualification. Mr. Fechter's mind and body are in such instant sympathy, the correspondence is so swift and so perfect, that he produces at will on his audience the effect commonly called magnetic. There is a thrill, a flash back, as it were, of intelligence from audience to player, at certain points in "Monte Cristo," that quite transcends ordinary relations between actor and public, and leaves, we feel sure, an indelible impression. When the stage sets people thinking in this way, impels them to work out mysteries of psychology, to make that study of their race which Pope tells us is so proper, better work is being done than that of filling out an hour's amusement. The loftiest function and dignity of art are successfully asserted, and the artist is doing himself and his calling the highest possible honor.

"Monte Cristo," then, is the history of a great revenge; but that revenge is the product of a passion still greater, the passion of which Mr. Fechter is the inimitable, we had almost said the unique, delineator. It is seldom that an actor who is also a playwright has so just a warrant for adjusting the leading motive of his work so precisely to his own best artistic faculty. There is a whole world of suggestive emotion in the action with which—after the separation of twenty years—he first takes the hand of *Mercedes*. We may have been led to feel, perhaps, that no woman deserves the intense, whole-souled, ineradicable devotion thus grandly depicted, and that certainly *Mercedes* does not. Yet such is the loftiness, the moral dignity of *Monte Cristo's* constancy to the master passion of his life, that we are willing to waive either desert or probability for the sake of enjoying, and rising with, a sight so ennobling. The foes of this strange hero succeed for a space. *Danglars* gets wealth and power, and *Fernand*, as the crown of ambition and fame, wins *Mercedes*. Their rise is made higher to emphasize their fall. They are hurled to irremediable disgrace, destruction, and death together, and their tomb is the same as that of the lost love *Dantes* has thus pitilessly avenged.

The support of Mr. Fechter, as we hinted on Tuesday, is somewhat unequal at the Grand Opera House, although some of the parts are exceptionally well acted. It needs all Mr. Fechter's poetry and ideality to reconcile the eye or the mind to the representative of his heroine. The lady has strength but not passion, and she is laborious without being delicate. Her Catalan girl lacks charm and her Parisian countess elegance. The *Mercedes* of Dumas should unite voluptuous witchery with mental alertness and sparkle. There is something Oriental in her, as of *Gulnare*, fused afterward with tender melancholy, it is true, but also with the grace and wit of the *salon*. All this could not be more adroitly avoided than by the *Mercedes* of the Opera House. On the other hand, the *Noirtier* of Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is exceedingly clever. We might wish him, perhaps, a little less dry. There are occasions where a dash more of unction and humor would be in keeping, and useful as relieving the pervasive sombreness of his surroundings. But Mr. Wheatleigh is so true and tasteful an artist, his appreciation is so fine, his readiness so trusty, and his avoidance of exaggeration so refreshing, as to give him a large balance on the credit side of the account. His many changes of dress and "make-up" are admirably contrasted, and in some cases astonishingly rapid. Mr. Wheatleigh's *Noirtier* will be better liked the more it is seen, and will add substantially to his sterling reputation. The *Caderousse* of Mr. Leclercq merits warmer recognition than we have hitherto given it. Mr. Leclercq has made a close and elaborate study of a difficult and not over-agreeable part, and conveys subtleties of perception at times of a kind seldom seen [illegible] in dramas of the highest grade.

"Monte Cristo" has been called a melo-drama, perhaps in a somewhat slighting way, and yet it must be owned that there is about it something stirring and [illegible]. Its sweep as regards time, distance and power, is picturesque, imaginative, and almost epical. The leading passions it portrays lack at least one element to justify contempt in not being ephemeral. The love, the jealousy, the ambition, we are first shown on the bustling quay at Marseilles do not go out like the snuff of a candle, but last to the end of the chapter. The *Count of Monte Cristo* never ceases to love the object of the boyish worship of *Edmond Dantes*. Vile as may be the dominant passions of *Fernand* and *Danglars*, they have at least the respectability of permanence. The gods may laugh at all this, but they will scarcely despise it. It is a picture of humanity indeed, but of humanity, if not in its noblest, in some of its strongest aspects; a picture inexpressibly mournful, but painted with a masterly hand, in colors that will not easily fade.

MR. SOTHERN AT WALLACK'S.

The performance of "The Squire's Last Shilling," now to be enjoyed at Wallack's Theatre, where it was witnessed yesterday for the first time, offers fresh proof of what good acting can do with a mediocre play. Neither the story of Mr. Byron's work, which does not admit of sufficient development for a four-act piece, and is, besides, a mosaic of familiar incidents, nor his personages are fitted to interest; yet the entertainment at Wallack's is a thoroughly delightful one. Of its subject we can briefly give an idea. *Charles Chuckles* has fallen heir to an estate. *David Brandon* conspires with *Jabez Grindred* to extort from him a large sum of money by means of a proposal to conceal the alleged discovery of a will which hands over the property *Chuckles* now holds to *Roderick Gresham*. *Chuckles*, unaware that the instrument has been forged, refuses indignantly to wrong the lawful heir, and yields up his title to *Gresham*. After a short period of poverty, for the hardships of which, it should be said, *Chuckles* is amply compensated by the knowledge he gains of the meanness of *Gresham* and of other persons who have fawned upon him in his days of prosperity, the real legatee, however, learns by the confession of *Rachel Grindred*, who forged the will for her now penitent father, that the document is valueless. Ere the curtain falls, *Chuckles*, of course, is reinstated in his possessions. The mere acknowledgment that in the rehearsal of so slight a narrative almost three hours were last night pleasantly passed, would be a tribute of considerable eloquence to the rendering of the piece. Nothing better could be wished than the treatment Mr. Byron's achievement has at the house we deal with. No spectator will carry home, after listening to the light talk of *Chuckles*, an impression at all resembling that wrought by Mr. Sothern's sketch of *David Garrick;* but everybody must be delighted with the ease of bearing, the glibness of speech, and the rare facial expressiveness which give to the rather commonplace words and deeds of the character a touch of that power which makes the whole world kin. After Mr. Sothern's admirable personation of *Chuckles*, the picture of *Grindred*, the aged miser, supplied by Mr. C. B. Bishop, merits especial commendation. Mr. J. B. Polk acts very quietly and neatly the disagreeable rôle of *Gresham*. Mr. Carroll introduces the conventional rascal under the name of *Brandon*, and Mr. G. F. Browne is to be complimented upon his embodiment of *Farmer Hodges*. Mr. Byron has done better for the ladies in "The Squire's Last Shilling," and the actresses concerned in the performance we write of have not been unmindful of the fact. Miss Effie Germon is welcome as ever in the rôle of *Polly Greville*, the country lass who clings to *Chuckles* through all his trials; Mme. Ponisi is as effective as she was in "David Garrick," as one of the most vulgar of match-making and pursuing mothers, and Miss Katherine Rogers represents, with a sweetness of manner bordering rather, we are bound to say, upon affectation, *Rachel*. The scenery, we need hardly add, is superb. Mr. Sothern was called before the footlights at the close of every act.

Stage Notes.

We learn with sincere regret that Mr. James E. Hayes, manager of the Olympic Theatre, and identified for many years past with theatrical affairs, both here and in Boston, is at the point of death. Rumors of his imminent demise were in circulation last evening, and caused deep sorrow. We have also to mention the alarming illness of Miss Kate Newton, whose condition at last accounts, was most threatening....Mr. J. M. Bellew has returned to this City, and will remain in town a few days....Miss Neilson arrived in this City Friday afternoon....Miss Maggie Mitchell acted last week in Troy....They have a colored opera troupe in Washington, D. C....Italian opera performances occurred last week in St. Louis....Miss Neilson was at St. Louis last week....Mrs. Bowers was at the California Theatre....Mr. Booth appeared last week in Toledo....Miss Augusta Dargon is in California....Mr. Mark Smith was at McVicker's....The Vokes Family were at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore....Mr. Lester Wallack performed last week in Springfield and in Hartford....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at the Boston Globe....Mlle. Aimée and her troupe were in Washington....Mr. Edwin Adams was in Cincinnati....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Mme. Janauschek was at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at the Arch-street Theatre, and Miss Pauline Markham in New-Orleans.

Foreign Gossip.

A correspondent at Vienna writes that the operatic season has been most brilliantly successful, Mme. Patti having attracted most crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The gifted prima donna has sung already in "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," "I Puritani," "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," and "Rigoletto," and each night the receipts have been over £1,000. The Emperor and the Archduchess Gisella honored the first performance of "I Puritani" with their presence, and on each occasion innumerable bouquets and frequent recalls amply proved the genuine success achieved by the artist. Mme. Patti has also sung in a grand concert for the Concordia, a society for the relief of poor journalists, the receipts realized amounting to £1,200....Mme. Ristori is expected in England at an early period of the present season. Mme. Ristori brings to that country a new drama, written for her by the author of "Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra," a play in which she produced a profound impression. The name of the new drama is "Marie Antoinette," and it is said that her impersonation of the unfortunate queen is surpassingly beyond even her former efforts....It is stated that Miss Amy Sedgwick is about to leave the stage and marry a Liverpool gentleman of position....The Lord Mayor of London has consented to take the chair at the next annual banquet for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which will be celebrated the first week in June next....The Italian journals announce the death, at Bologna, on the 31st of March, of Domenico Donzelli, aged eighty-three years. He was one of the greatest dramatic tenors of modern times, and continued on the stage until over sixty.

Murder of a Boy at Ridgeville, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 3.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* states that a murder was committed near Ridgeville, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon. A boy named Geo. Schaum, about sixteen years of age, while returning from Ridgeville with some groceries, was met by another boy named Timothy Bacon, who was several years his senior. Bacon was seen to strike Schaum, and endeavor to take from him his groceries. This was the last time he was seen alive. The body when found was lying beside a log and covered with leaves. Bacon was arrested and acknowledged the deed. He was taken to Greensburg and lodged in jail to await trial.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MACREADY.

Unlike many other great actors, the popularity of Mr. Macready sprung entirely from the public recognition of his genius. There are few great actors of either the present or past, whose reputations have not been enhanced, or at least widened, by the history of their private lives. But in the case of Mr. Macready, outside of a limited circle of friends, the general public were as ignorant of his habits as they were thoroughly conversant with the lofty standard of his genius as a delineator of human passions. No man ever shrunk from publicity more than he, and to pass through the streets of London unrecognized and unnoticed was a genuine source of pleasure to him. Mr. Macready was a man of high culture, sensitive to a fault, and without an atom of the selfishness and jealousy which so often characterise actors. His very lack of these professional belongings frequently threatened to make him intensely unpopular with his associates, many of whom were apt to mistake the zeal of the thorough artist for the mere dogmatism of the martinet. Those who knew him in his youth, struggling in the provinces of England to prepare for his London ordeal, where he was to meet such giants as the Kembles, Edmund Kean, and Young, aver that he then exhibited the same dogged determination and zeal for having things done properly as he did in the very last years of his professional life. With such a natural temperament, and with manners so different from the reckless Bohemianism of a large majority of actors, it is not surprising that he was disliked by very many.

His associates in the provinces were profligate to a degree, and outrageously reckless of appearances, while he was both morally and intellectually beyond their appreciation or sympathy. His life for the six years of his pilgrimage was a constant misery to him, and more than one instance is related of his resolve to abandon the stage forever. During this part of his career a very popular comedian, a Mr. Huggins, who had a strong antipathy to the refinement of Macready, played a practical joke on him which nearly drove the tragedian to distraction. Mr. Huggins was very popular in the country districts, not so much for the extent of his genius as from his extraordinary powers of facial expression, nature having furnished him with an enormous head, great goggle eyes, and a most extensive and plastic mouth. The effect of these gifts had been painfully observed by Mr. Macready during the performance of various tragedies, when the most pathetic passages were completely spoiled by the contortions and grimaces of this buffoon. On the occasion of Macready's benefit, Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" was to be performed, with Macready as *Sir Giles Overreach* and Mr. Huggins as *Marrall*. Here was a fine opportunity for Huggins, and as Macready observed him revelling at rehearsal in anticipation of the roars of laughter he would command at certain passages of the play, he groaned in spirit, and in the most conciliatory manner possible begged Mr. Huggins during *Sir Giles'* great scene in the last act to remain perfectly still and not endeavor to distract the attention of the audience. Mr. Huggins was at first inclined to rebel, but after consideration he agreed to remain quiet from the time *Sir Giles'* great acting began. Those who are familiar with the play in question will remember that the last scene of the fifth act affords unusual scope for very powerful acting, and in this particular scene Macready was wont to create a wonderful effect. *Marrall* is on the stage during the whole of this scene. Huggins conducted himself admirably until *Sir Giles* gave his first scream of rage at finding himself foiled, when Huggins, being in the extreme corner of the stage, gave a start as if affected with *Sir Giles'* passion. It was but natural, of course, that *Marrall* should express some little emotion, and as Macready did not observe the manner of expression he continued with the great scene; he worked himself up to a paroxysm of fury, rushed about the stage, and, in short, was as thrilling as usual. But, strange to say, instead of his large audience being overpowered with emotion and listening to him spell-bound, from the moment *Marrall* gave his start they began to titter; as Mr. Macready progressed, the titter changed into a laugh; and when he had arrived at the grand climax of the scene, the audience were convulsed—not with terror, but with uproarious laughter. Macready was beside himself with mortification, and was unable to explain the cause until he cast his eye upon the wretched *Marrall*, who, from his spasmodic start until that very moment, had stood as if petrified, acting up to his word in not moving hand, face, or muscle. With his goggle eyes starting from his head, his mouth wide open, and his tongue protruding from it, his legs at an angle of forty-five degrees, and one hand on his stomach and the other on the top of his head, he stood throughout the tragedian's great scene immovable and apparently unconscious, while the audience's excitement increased each moment, and the power of the tragedian was forgotten in the buffoonery of the miserable clown. It is needless to say that the conclusion of the play was as ridiculous as it should have been tragic, and *Marrall*, and not *Sir Giles*, was dubbed the hero. Mr. Macready's indignation was great, and he vented it by informing Mr. Huggins that when he next played *Marrall* with him he would give him liberty to stand upon his head, turn somersaults, or dance a jig, rather than witness such another exhibition.

One of Mr. Macready's greatest terrors was the provincial dramatic critic. An anecdote is told of Mr. Macready's settlement of an Exeter member of the fraternity which is worth repeating. Mr. Macready's *Macbeth* was generally conceded his strongest Shakespearian character, and in "Macbeth" he commenced his Exeter engagement. The morning following his début the local journal contained a critique of two columns in length, in which many defects were pointed out, and a goodly amount of advice given as to how he could improve that performance. During the day a number of residents called upon him to congratulate him on his success, and, among others, a very short young man with spectacles, who, in a smiling manner, introduced himself as the local dramatic censor. Mr. Macready appeared glad to see him, and continued the conversation. The critic was surprised that Macready exhibited no emotion at meeting him, so called his attention to the fact that he was the author of the criticism in the morning journal. Mr. Macready replied, "Oh! indeed!" The young man deprecatingly hoped that Mr. Macready was not hurt at the severity of the criticism, and concluded by observing, in the words of *Iago*, "You know, Mr. Macready, "'I am nothing if not critical.'" At this Macready turned, and smilingly replied, "Yes, Sir, and d—d little at that."

The difficulty between Macready and Forrest, which culminated in the dreadful riot at the Astor-place Opera-house, in this City, recalls an incident in the troubles between the two great rivals, never yet published, we believe. When Forrest was hissed in London, as he thought, through Macready's agency, he followed that gentleman to Edinburgh to return hiss for hiss. Macready appeared in "Hamlet," before a very large audience, one of the most conspicuous persons being Mr. Forrest himself. The latter was seated in a proscenium box, and waited patiently until the middle of the second act before he gave vent to his spleen. When Macready spoke the familiar lines, "When the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a hernshaw," Forrest stood up in the box and deliberately hissed his rival, and in such a manner as to attract the attention of the whole audience. Macready very calmly continued the text, and spoke the following lines *at* Forrest: "Hark you, Guilderstern and Rosencranz, that great baby you see there is not yet out of his swaddling clouts." The effect was instantaneous; those who understood the difficulty existing between the two actors laughed and applauded immoderately, and Forrest left the theatre greatly discomfited.

Macready's visits to America were sources of much profit and pleasure to him, and he always spoke of the American people in terms of admiration and respect. A number of amusing anecdotes have been told of his difficulties with the actors of this country. The best of these, however, happened in Mobile, and is so well known, professionally, that a few years ago it was introduced into an absurd travestie of "Hamlet," in this City. Macready was very methodical in his business, and the place where he died, or fell, in any of his plays, never varied, no matter what the surrounding circumstances might be. In playing *Hamlet*, he, in common with all other *Hamlets*, occupied the centre of the stage for his death scene; the *King* dies at the back, as he should. In the arrangement of these details Macready was very exacting. In Mobile the gentleman cast for the *King* had an antipathy to Macready for some unexplained reason, and made himself disagreeable throughout the whole evening. His place to die, at the rear of the stage, and just at the foot of the throne, was allotted to him, while *Laertes* was appointed to die on the right hand, and *Hamlet*, of course, in the exact centre. When the time for the slaughter arrived, *Laertes* received his death-wound and fell upon the precise spot allotted to him, *Hamlet* rushed up the stage, stabbed the *King*, and, of course, expected to see him fall at the back, but, to Macready's astonishment, the wounded *King* staggered all over the stage, and finally died in fearful agony in the centre, on the precise portion of green baize upon which *Hamlet* had intended to expire. The dead *King* was a very large stout man, so he, with *Laertes*, almost filled up the stage, leaving the luckless Macready to die in painful obscurity. Upon reaching the floor, and, before giving up the ghost, Macready, in an excited whisper, demanded from the *King* why he had died in the centre of the stage. Hereupon the dead *King* deliberately rose up, and in language audible all over the house, exclaimed, "Look here, Mr. Macready, I'm *King* here, and I'll die wherever I darn please."

Another anecdote of Macready's American career should not be omitted, as it is highly characteristic of a certain class of actors who always have an eye to effect, without regard to consistency. What is known in the profession as a "utility" man, was to be the recipient of a benefit the week following Mr. Macready's engagement. The night preceding his own benefit Macready played in one of the lighter comedies in which he occasionally appeared, the utility man being cast for a servant, whose sole business was to announce the arrival of a carriage. The actor was considerably hurt at the insignificance of his part, but made the best of it by wearing a gorgeous suit of livery and stationing a few of his friends in the gallery to give him a "reception" on his appearance. The cue was given, the flunkey appeared, was received with boisterous applause, and delivered his solitary line, "My lord, the carriage waits," and then, before Macready could reply, stepped briskly to the foot-lights, and continued, "And allow me to observe, Sir, that the man that lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward." Macready was dumb with horror, and our utility man, seeing his astonishment, enlightened him and the audience by very loudly exclaiming, "You see, Mr. Macready, I have to make my benefit as well as you," and then turning to the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, let me here remark that my benefit will take place this night week, when a host of attractions will appear," and with this he bounded off the stage, to the intense delight of the audience and Macready's utter disgust.

Macready was the most original of actors. He was the first hero in Bulwer's three best plays, viz.: "Richelieu," the "Lady of Lyons," and "Money." He was the original representative of Sheridan Knowles' *Virginius*, *William Tell*, and *Caius Gracchus*, and also first performed Byron's *Werner*, one of his greatest parts, besides originating such characters as *Gambia* in "The Slave," and *Rob Roy*. All the traditions which have descended to the actors of the present day, in connection with these plays, have come from him.

Nowadays, when an actor or singer leaves the stage, it requires at least five years in which to take farewell of it. To this rule Mr. Macready was a bright exception, and when, in 1851, he left the boards, he left them never to return. In giving his farewell performance in Liverpool, in December, 1850, he received an address from a number of citizens urging him to continue in his profession, and asking why he should deprive the public of his genius in its golden prime. Macready appeared before the audience at the close of the play, and in a few words delivered his valedictory, telling his hearers in simple, honest words, that he would rather be the miserable old man who sold play-bills outside the theatre, than, as a veteran, "lag superfluous" on the stage, to live upon the memory of past reputation, and to ask applause from an audience because he once had been a good actor.

In connection with Mr. Macready's professional career the annexed programme of a remarkable performance of "Julius Cæsar," given at Windsor Castle in 1850, will be of great interest to the play-goers of this City. For some years before the death of the Prince Consort dramatic performances were given at Windsor Castle during the Christmas holidays. In these performances the casts of the various plays were selected with great care, and invariably included the names of the most eminent actors and actresses of England. Mr. Macready was often solicited to perform before Her Majesty, but always declined, tendering as an excuse the limited space of the Rubens Room in the Castle, where the performances took place. He was, however, induced to participate in a performance of "Julius Cæsar," and, as will be seen by the cast, was associated with some very famous actors, many of them being as noted on this side of the Atlantic as they were in their native country. Since the date of this performance death has made sad havoc with the great cast, the most illustrious have, each in their turn, dropped from the programme, and but two names from that brilliant array are now left. It is a singular and pleasant fact that these two are now in the nightly exercise of their professional duties in this City:

Royal Entertainment, by command.
Her Majesty's Servants will perform at Windsor Castle
On Friday, Feb. 1, 1850,
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
Julius Cæsar.

Julius Cæsar		Mr. Charles Fisher
Octavius Cæsar		Mr. Leigh Murray
Marcus Antonius		Mr. Charles Kean
Popilius Lena, (a Senator.)		Mr. Harris
Marcus Brutus	Conspirators against Julius Cæsar.	Mr. Macready
Cassius		Mr. Jas. Wallack
Casca		Mr. J. Cooper
Trebonius		Mr. Cathcart
Decius		Mr. Cullenford
Metellus Cimber		Mr. Worrell
Flavius, (a Tribune,)		Mr. Cathcart, Jr.
Soothsayer		Mr. Wm. Davidge
Servius, (servant to Antonius)		Mr. Everett
Titinius, (friend to Brutus and Cassius)		F. Cooke
Varro	Servants to Brutus.	Mr. Coe
Lucius		Geo. Webster
Pindarus, (Servant to Cassius)		J. Binge
First Citizen		J. W. Ray
Second Citizen		Mr. Addison
Third Citizen		Mr. Clark
Calphurnia, (Wife to Cæsar)		Mrs. F. Saville
Portia, (Wife to Brutus)		Mrs. Warner
Ladies in attendance on Calphurnia		Miss Woulds and Miss A. Woulds

Senators, Citizens, &c.

Scene during a great portion of the play, at Rome; afterward at Sardis and near Phillipi.

Director....Mr. Charles Kean
Assistant Director....Mr. Ellis

The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve.

Troubles of Iowa Liquor-Selling Druggists.

From the Des Moines Register, May 1.

The liquor-selling druggist is getting deeper and deeper into trouble. We made mention, a few days ago, of Mrs. Margaret Osborn, of Cresco, suing for damages from a druggist of that place, who had sold her husband liquor. Now we see that a drug firm of Waverly are in litigation. Mr. Fred. Thies bought liquor of the proprietors of said drug-store, started for home, got drunk on the way, fell out of the wagon, and broke his neck; and Mrs. Thies has sued the druggists for $10,000 damages. The druggists say that Mr. Thies came into the store and represented that his wife was very sick and wanted a pint of good whisky, and that under the circumstances they, as druggists, were justified in letting him have it. The case is exciting much interest at Waverly, and will attract the attention of the State.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Ingersoll will dine with Gov. Jewell on inauguration day.

Speaker James G. Blaine is about to start for California with his family.

It is predicted that Andy Johnson will be run for Governor of Tennessee.

Ex-Congressman John Ritchie is about to remove to Baltimore from Frederick, Md.

Senator Sargent leaves Washington for California next Wednesday. His family remain East.

The *Baptist Weekly* alludes to Judah P. Benjamin as an Israelite in whom there is much guile.

James F. Babcock is thought to be the coming man for police judge of New-Haven, Conn.

Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck left an estate valued at $480,735. His widow has removed to California.

Senator Sumner was able to attend the wedding of his physician, in Washington, on Thursday last.

Ex-Congressman William P. Price has given his $4,200 to the North Georgia Agricultural College.

A lady applicant for a school in Augusta, Maine, put down Mexico and Texas as among the States on the Atlantic coast.

Ex-Gov. Letcher wishes Hon. J. Randolph Tucker to be the next Governor of Virginia, and will stump the State in his behalf.

John Smith was sent to jail in Allegheny, Penn., Friday, for incorrigibility. We never thought that of John. It is'nt like him.

Henry Ossian Flipper Phœbus has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point from Georgia. He is an American citizen of African descent.

The officers of the United States Senate have purchased a portrait of Senator Anthony for presentation to the Redwood Library, at Newport, R. I.

Gov. Padelford, of Rhode Island, has gone to Washington to see about the pedestal for the State's statues of Gen. Greene and Roger Williams in the Capitol.

Mr. L. Friedlander, of San Francisco, is said to be the largest grain operator in the United States, and certainly must be the tallest, as he measures six feet seven inches in height.

A Washington barber fell dead while shaving a man, on Friday. It was an awful predicament the customer found himself in, for one side of his face was clean, and the other was not touched.

Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, is recovering from her severe illness, and happily bids fair to be able to do much additional good work in behalf of the weak, the needy, and the helpless of her sex.

Hon. Hiram Appelman, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, has resigned, and Gov. Jewell has appointed D. Webster Edgecomb, the principal clerk in the office, to fill out the brief unexpired term.

The Coroner of Saratoga Springs is being jeered at for holding an inquest on a physician's skeleton. It would have been all right had it been the skeleton the medical man grew, or even one he had "raised."

The death is announced of Joseph H. Haven, who opened the first foot-path to the top of Mount Washington on the east side, and aided in spreading to the breeze the first American flag ever displayed from the summit.

The seventy-ninth birthday of Rev. Thomas A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was celebrated with much enthusiasm and cordiality by his friends at his home in Springfield, Ohio, on the evening of April 28.

Rev. W. J. Ancient, the hero of Mars Rock, has been invited to become assistant curate at Trinity Church, Halifax, but he declines to leave his present field of usefulness till his successor is appointed and enters upon his duties.

A female lecturer in a Western town, a few nights ago, objected to the presence of the dog "that man" had with him, and the dignified Governor of the State slowly arose, conducted his small dog to an ante-room, and then resumed his seat.

Riel, of Manitoba, is called the Canadian Jeff. Davis, and one of the papers says that it is a disgrace to the Dominion of Canada that a man accused of deliberate murder, not to speak of treason and rebellion, should be allowed to go at large.

President Grant's son Jesse is only making a visit to California, not starting on his way around the world. He will visit the Yosemite and other places of interest with his schoolmate, the son of Senator Cole, and then return to his studies at home.

A Connecticut woman, who went to an undertaker to buy a coffin for her dead child, detected a worm-hole in the bottom of the one selected and demanded a reduction in the price. The inexorable undertaker refused to grant it, and she was not satisfied until he at length promised to furnish her a size larger for the same price.

The Yale *Record* relates that once, when a party of students had inveigled Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, into a small, close room, which they were vigorously filling with tobacco smoke, he stopped for a moment in his discussion of "The specialties of all specialties," or something of that sort, and in his mild way remarked: "Gentlemen, your speaker ain't a ham!"

THE GRAND TRUNK ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars of the Smash-up on Friday Morning—Narratives of Passengers—Reticence of Employes.

From the Montreal Witness, May 2.

About 5¼ o'clock this morning, as the Portland express on the Grand Trunk Railroad was passing the twenty-seventh mile-post, near Soixante, the three last cars—a Pullman and two others—left the track by means of a defective rail, became detached from the rest of the train, and rolled down an embankment forty feet high. The passengers within necessarily sustained dreadful injuries; thirty-two wounded persons came into Montreal by the portion of the train left on the track; some were left at St. Hyacinthe and more at Belœil. Several were frightfully injured, as we are informed by a passenger, who says they were promised surgeons when they got near town, but neither at St. Lamberts, Point St. Charles, nor the station was any surgical attendance at hand. Most of the passengers seemed to be Americans.

STATEMENT OF THE PULLMAN CAR PORTER.

This morning about 5½ I was in the wash-room, the train then going about twenty-five miles an hour. Was handing a towel out to a lady, when I felt the car go bump, bump. I sang out "we're off the track, ma'am," and in a second the car rolled over and over. I grabbed the curtain-rods above and hung on. At last the car stopped rolling, and came right side up. I sprang out, not much hurt, but dizzy. The passengers were all tangled up inside. I helped them out. One man was hurt badly. The accident was caused, I think, by a freight-train going along before, and by some means cutting off the bolts in the fish-ties the rails then spread. The first-class car nearest the Pullman wasn't broken up much, and lay on its side. The other was a total smash, and lay in two pieces; the people crawled out of the windows bruised and bloody. We stopped about an hour to get them bandaged up and comfortable, and left for the city. We rolled down a bank over thirty feet high, and it was the biggest tumbling I ever got.

CASUALTIES.

Mr. George Thurber, of Upton, P. Q., was very seriously injured internally, and badly cut about the head. This gentleman had to be left at St. Hilaire.

Very Rev. Dean Slack, of Bedford, P. Q., was in the first-class car nearest the Pullman, and received serious injuries. His face is bruised and cut, while a number of his ribs are broken. The sufferer was carried from the depot up to Dr. Slack's residence in St. Antoine-street.

Messrs. D. F. Parker, of Worcester, Mass., and Wm. Taylor, are at the Ottawa Hotel, slightly bruised.

Mrs. E. T. Brooks and Mr. George Brooks, of Sherbrooke, are also there, slightly injured.

Another lady, name unknown, is at the Ottawa Hotel.

STATEMENT OF REV. MR. MCCALLUM.

We have been supplied with additional particulars concerning the accident by Rev. Mr. McCallum. Mr. McCallum himself did not escape without several cuts and bruises about the head and arms. Dean Slack was one of those seriously hurt. He was wounded about the head and feared that several ribs were broken. The mail conductor had his arm broken. There were about forty persons in the three cars, only half of whom escaped without bruises; among those unhurt was a whole family of eight persons. In the Pullman car was a family consisting of a mother, grandmother, and two children, who were unhurt. There were several narrow escapes. A young married couple had just before the accident providentially got up and gone to look out, and on their return they found that the rail had gone through their bed. Another man by having gone into the smoking car escaped the accident. There was shown a spirit of mutual helpfulness; those only slightly injured assisting the more seriously hurt, so that all were got in the train and came on safely to Montreal, except one gentleman who remained at St. Hilaire. Mr. McCallum had little to add concerning the cause of the accident. He was at first doubtful, but observation fully confirmed it. He supposes that for a mile or more there had been a car off the track dragged along, and had thus taken away all the outside support of the rail. The train to which this car belonged preceded them only about fifteen minutes; surprise is expressed that the injury to the rails was not observed. There might have been no time to notify the approaching train of the danger.

INCIDENTS.

Mr. G. H. Greeley, of Boston, Mass., was in the Pullman, and is badly cut and burned about the legs. He is at the St. Lawrence Hall. He had a narrow escape from being burned to death, as the stove fell upon him and set his clothes on fire. He struggled desperately, however, and cleared himself, after being buried under the coals, &c. Getting through a window, he rescued some little children who were within the car. The condition of some of the passengers was pitiable, one lady in delicate health suffering much. Some school-boys were on board, and they were knocked about like handballs, but escaped almost uninjured.

Rev. Dean Slack was attended to in the car by Dr. Howard and his son, Dr. G. Slack. He is now in his son's residence in St. Antoine-street, and complains very much of pains in the back and sides. His arms and hands are badly bruised, but what he complains most about are the pains caused by breathing, consequently he has to be kept in a sitting position. Dean Slack was seated in one of the two new cars, in front of the Pullman car, which rolled over three times down the embankment. He was insensible for twenty minutes after the accident occurred; and, although a strong but aged man, the shock and injuries he has sustained leave him in a precarious position at present.

Mr. Alloway, Pullman car conductor, and son of Mr. Alloway, of this city, had his arm broken, and he is otherwise injured about the head and body. Several passengers arrived at the station with their heads, &c., bandaged, and some of them had to be carried away for medical treatment.

It is singular that no information of an accident occurring at 5½ was received in town, or, so far as we can learn, at the station, until the arrival of the train bearing the victims, and that no provision seems to have been made to provide for the immediate care of the disabled, even on their arrival. This neglect may have some excuse in the injuries done to the officers of the train, but the foolish policy of keeping such mischief secret as long as possible would prevent those who were waiting the arrival of friends from making due preparation to receive them as invalids.

Indian Punishment for Wife-Murder.

From the Jasper (Iowa) Republican.

For some time past a large squad of Musquakies have been encamped in the timber north-west of Colfax, generally keeping quiet, hunting, fishing, &c. Not long since they received their annuities, and have thereby been enabled to procure liquor. A few of them have misbehaved, and one case seems to require special notice. A week ago last Saturday one of the Indians became enraged while in liquor, and killed his wife. He was duly tried by his tribal associates, and the sentence of death by starvation, without sleep, passed upon him. He was accordingly strapped to a log, his arms and legs being well secured, so that the only relief of position he could get was rolling his head from one side to the other, diverting his eyes and wagging his tongue. He was to have nothing to eat or drink, nor be allowed to sleep. A trusty guard was constantly kept over him, and the sentence rigorously carried out till he arrived at the happy hunting-grounds. With characteristic stolidity, he endured the agony of the situation, suffering terribly during the third day and afterward, until eight days and a few hours had expired, when he drew a closing breath, and the demands of Indian justice were satisfied.

It is not surprising that in an educated community, an iron or steel hoop around the body should at once be discarded as a cure for Hernia. The New Elastic Truss affords instant relief. Is worn night and day with comfort; retaining the rupture absolutely at all times, and is never taken off during the few weeks necessary for a permanent cure. Sold cheap. Very durable. It is sent everywhere by mail by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send circulars free when desired.—*New-York Independent.*

A retail depot for the sale of Warren's Patent Cookers has been established at No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Evening Mail.*

Persons who are obliged to use stimulants, and to whom purity is a necessity, should try CENTURY WHISKY, for sale by druggists and first-class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, the 2d inst., of pneumonia, AGNES LAWRENCE, wife of DeWitt C. Brown.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 67 First-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y.

BLANCK.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 2, AARON P. BLANCK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, May 4, at Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

COMPTON.—On Thursday, May 1, 1873, ANTHONY COMPTON, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 4, at his late residence, No. 131 West 13th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, May 1, RHODA J., widow of Miles Cook, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 438 Kent-av., on Sunday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COTTRELL.—On Saturday morning, May 3, of congestion of the brain, PAUL, youngest child of Henry and Cynthia Durfee Cottrell, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 19 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 104 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

GILMOR.—On Friday, the 2d inst., ROBERT GILMOR, late Sergeant of the New-York Police, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 574 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOLLEY.—On Friday, May 2, of inflammation of the brain, ALICE, youngest child of Alexander L. and Mary H. Holley, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 89 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday, May 2, MARY ST. JOHN, wife of Chas. W. Houghton, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church in Stanton-st., near Chrystie, on Sunday, May 4, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood on Monday.

LEXOW.—On the morning of May 1, after a long and painful illness, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Rudolph Lexow.

Funeral from No. 55 West 9th-st., at 10 A. M. on Sunday, the 4th inst. Interment in Oakhill Cemetery, near Nyack, on the Hudson. The steam-boat Pleasant Valley, conveying the remains and the friends of the family to Nyack, will start at 10½ A. M. from the foot of West 10th-st., North River, returning immediately after the burial.

MAGAGNOS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, CHARLES JULLIAN, eldest son of Theodore L. and Adeline Augusta Magagnos.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Paddock, State-st., corner of Bond. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ San Francisco and New-Orleans papers please copy.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., May 3, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET MORGAN, beloved wife of I. R. Morgan, and daughter of Stephen S. Jones, in the 48th year of her age.

Notice of funeral Monday.

REEVES.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, May 2, of diphtheria, ADELLA LOUISE, second daughter of Alfred A. and Kate M. Reeves, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her uncle's (Isaac A. Allings) residence, and that of her parents, No. 37 Walnut-st., Newark, on Monday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

VAN BRUNT.—May 1, suddenly, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, attorney at law, aged 51 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner of Harrison, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
367 SIXTH-AVENUE.
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.
Will display MONDAY, May 5, and during the week, many new and desirable lines of Goods throughout their entire establishment.
LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.
Our assortment in this department is the most extensive in the City.
We have marked down entire lines of goods
FULLY TWENTY PER CENT.,
Affording customers an excellent opportunity of replenishing their wardrobes for Spring and Summer, at
VASTLY REDUCED PRICES.
Splendid stock of
LADIES' NIGHT ROBES,
CHEMISES, DRAWERS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
CORSET COVERS, WAISTS,
TRAIN, WALKING, and
UNDERSKIRTS,
LAWN, PERCALE, and
CALICO ROBES,
AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.
Lawn Morning Robes, elegantly trimmed with three rows insertion, and ruffling, at $4 85, $5, $6. Superb workmanship and finish.
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, CAPES and MANTLES, EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
with a large variety of
INFANTS' SLIPS, DRESSES, GOWNS, APRONS, AND BIBS, FORMING A LARGE LINE TO SELECT FROM, AT POSITIVE BARGAINS.
In
IN LADIES' SUITS
we are offering an elegant assortment of
LINEN, BAPTISTE, AND LAWN,
In latest Paris and Berlin designs, from $4 50 up to $30.
WHITE LAWN SUITS.
Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque Tuck's, Puffing and Ruffle, our own manufacture, at $8 75, $9 75; must be seen in order to appreciate.
LINEN POLONAISE,
Plain, braided, and hand-embroidered, in variety of designs and styles.
Closing out our stock of
CASHMERE MANTLES, SACQUES, CAPES, and DOLMANS,
Comprising an elegant line of
Lace and Passementerie trimmed garments in
BLACK CASHMERE, AND DRAB AND BROWN CLOTH.
Having purchased largely the past week at Auction, we will offer Monday, an extensive assortment of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, CAPES, DOLMANS AND PARASOL COVERS,
at unheard of low prices.
REAL LLAMA SACQUES FROM $9 UPWARD.
MILLINERY GOODS.
A large and well-selected line of all the leading varieties, in
White Chip, Leghorn, Neapolitan,
HAIR AND STRAW
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS
at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Will open, MONDAY, five cases of Paris novelties in
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,
comprising
Sprays, Wreaths, and Clusters,
at fully thirty per cent. less than usually charged at millinery stores.
GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS
in all the new colors and shades.
WATERED GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA
SASH RIBBONS,
SUPERB REAL ROMAN SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES.
CREPE DU CHINE, PLAIN WINDSOR AND POLKA SPOT TIES AND SCARFS IN VARIETY.
A large line of
TAFFETA AND GROS GRAIN
TRIMMING SILKS
in all the new shades.
Cut to suit the wants of customers, at reduced prices.
Our stock of
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
is the most complete in the City.
We will display MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK an immense assortment of Plain Silk, Silk Serge, and Changeable Silk, in all sizes and colors, with unique and novel mountings, with attachments, &c.,
at
RARE BARGAINS.
The inspection of our styles and prices is
EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Ladies making up for Summer will find a large stock of
JACONETS, PLAIN, STRIPED, AND CHECK,
NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS
MUSLINS, ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, AND TUCKINGS,
with an unequaled assortment of
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
REAL AND ITALIAN
VALENCIENNES LACES,
RUFFLINGS AND TUCKINGS
at
VERY CLOSE PRICES.
STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH-AVENUE
and
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

ROWE'S
RUPTURE CURE
TRUSSES.
Involving new principles of construction and application as marvelous in their effect as original in design. Call and see them at the office of THE ROWE TRUSS COMPANY, No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York.
REFERENCES.—Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. A. W. Rogers, of the World Life Insurance Company; Dr. R. E. Marcy, and Dr. Edward P. Fowler.

FURNITURE SALE.
WINANS & GARRETTSON, Nos. 327 and 329 5th-av., near 32d-st., will sell TUESDAY, May 6, at 10½ A. M., a large assortment of FURNITURE, comprising drawing-room, dining and chamber suites, in rose-wood, walnut, oak, mahogany, &c.; carpets of all varieties; bedding, crockery, mirrors, sewing-machines, tables, buffets, book-cases, pianos, &c.
Sale positive; no reserve.

ART SALE!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.—A large collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, also a number of beautiful paintings on porcelain, and others just received from Paris.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.—The collection of oil-paintings belonging to Benj. F. Corliss, Esq., selected for his own use, and numbering many very fine examples by American and foreign artists.
The whole now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order from the Department of State, the business of the Commission to the Vienna Exposition is transferred to the charge of Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, No. 73 Broadway, to whom all applications by exhibitors, and all correspondence respecting the same, must be addressed.
RADCLIFFE BALDWIN,
United States Dispatch Agent.

TAPE WORM
Removed in a few hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av., C. W. EASTWOOD, Proprietor.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT GOODS at the French scouring establishment of A. CREZ, (late Grace,) No. 1,327 Broadway, will please send for them on or before TUESDAY, May 6, as the Broadway widening compels removal.

JOHN FITCH, LAWYER, REGISTER IN Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. Particular attention given to the preparation of papers and proof of claims in bankruptcy.

RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Choral service by choir and chorus of 300 children. Subject of sermon, *The Creation.* The Rector will preach at each service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., the Society of Progressive Spiritualists will hold their services in future. The children's lyceum at 10 A. M.; conference, 2½ P. M. BRYAN GRANT at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Spirit Communion.*

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALL STRANGERS, ACQUAINTANCES, friends, and neighbors are invited to come to the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMERICA IN PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Work of God in this Land, as Foretold in Prophecy.*—Isaiah xviii.

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., THIS SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, preaches TO-DAY. MORNING subject—*The Claim of Christ on the Soul.* EVENING subject—*After all, God's Will is Best.* Congregational Bible class in the church at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A COURSE OF SERMONS WILL BE given in the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENINGS, as follows: May 4, Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; May 11, Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, New-York; May 18, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's, New-York; May 25, Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of St. Ann's, Brooklyn.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION,
WILL HOLD ITS
20TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION,
at the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, corner 34TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.
Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., will preside, and brief addresses may be expected from Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, and Rev. H. M. GALLAHER.
Music will be rendered by the new choir of the Tabernacle, assisted by Miss Antoinette Sterling and other eminent talent.
Tickets 50 cents; may be procured at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 60 Bible House; at the Broadway Tabernacle, of the Sexton, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—This congregation will worship in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Sorrow Turned into Joy.* Seats free, and a cordial welcome to all.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-St., West of 8th-av.—A series of Sunday Evening Lectures on *The Life of Moses*, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, beginning THIS (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to which the public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Rev. WM. B. HAYDEN will preach from the words "Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees." Lecture in the EVENING—*The Scenery of Heaven.* The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, REV. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—On and after next SUNDAY, until vacation, this church will worship, by invitation, with the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. CHAPIN'S,) corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor. MORNING subject—*Human Perfection.* EVENING—Service of praise, with short sermon. Seats free evening.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. WM. KIRKUS, LL. B., of the Church of England, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Strangers furnished with seats.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, will preach SUNDAY, May 4, MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. You are cordially invited.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASS., will preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, three and half blocks above Grand-st., SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The preacher is a pioneer fisherman; rough and ready, earnest and eccentric. Subject for afternoon—*Fishing for Men.*

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church.—Rev. MILTON S. TERRY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. JAMES MATHEWS, of Brooklyn. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after morning sermon.

FREE SITTINGS.—CHRIST CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. At the 3½ P. M. Services in this Church the seats are always free.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—FOURTEENTH-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av.—Rev. Dr. HASTINGS will deliver the next lecture of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Weariness of Life.*

NOTICE!—OPENING OF THE FREE TABernacle of the M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, May 4. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES. Sabbath-school exercises at 2 P. M. The evening services, at 7½ o'clock, will be participated in by Revs. W. P. ABBOTT, Dr. T. M. EDDY, JOHN E. COOKMAN, and others.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—SEAmen's Exchange, No. 185 Cherry-st.—Opening service, SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, Dr. MURRAY and Rev. G. J. MINGINS will deliver addresses.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Second Article Catholic Creed.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—Theme—*Moral Philosophy of Thunder and Lightning.* Seats free. Annual excursion, TUESDAY, June 10.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JAMES MUDGE, Missionary to India, at 7½ P. M.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERsalist Society, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., corner Stuyvesant, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Ground of Public Security.* All cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, in 48th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

REV. J. S. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. M. ATWILL, RECTOR OF ST. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Canal.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
Will preach in
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
And in the Church at 10½ in the morning.
Subject for evening sermon:
Friendships, or Choice of Associates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH will hold their services hereafter at Howard Rooms, 4th-av., corner 23d-st., SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. J. A. LANSING.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Duty of the Christian as a Member of the Church.* Evening subject—*The Duty of the Christian as a Citizen in the Present Corruption of Society.* Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, services at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At the 7½ P. M. services, THIS EVENING, and next SUNDAY, 11th inst., Rev. Dr. EWER will repeat, by request, the two Easter Sermons preached by him on the mornings of the first and second Sundays after Easter.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. Holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. a confirmation will be held by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. The service will be interpreted for deaf-mutes.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Morning prayer, 9 o'clock. Litany, sermon and holy communion, 10½ o'clock. Children's service, 3½ P. M. Afternoon service, with sermon, 4 o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The next discourse on the History of Joseph in the evening. All invited, especially the young.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D. The Pastor being necessarily absent from the City, there will be no evening service.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—Rev. Mr. ATWILL, of Burlington, Vt., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Mr. HITCHINGS at 8 P. M.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the settlement of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., as Pastor of the Fourth Universalist Society, will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 7, at the church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, addresses by Revs. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MOSES BALLOU, D. D.; H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.; J. SABIN DODGE, JR.; J. M. PULLMAN, E. C. SWEETSER, JR., and Dr. CHAPIN.
In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a social gathering.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the MORNING. Children's Church in the AFTERNOON. Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in the EVENING.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on SUNDAY, May 4, at 7½ P. M. The managers will present their report, and a sermon will be preached by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HOLME. Subject this MORNING—*Christ's treatment of the Weak and the Sinful.* EVENING subject—*A manly but much neglected duty.*

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour, Judges Monell and Van Vorst.

John Murphy vs. Joseph H. Lippe; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

[illegible] vs. Franz Emerick; judgment affirmed.

John G. Simmons vs. Charles V. Lyons; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Mary Ludington, administratrix, vs. Abraham B. Miller et al.; order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell, Chief-Justice Barbour dissenting.

Edward Coleman vs. Van Buren Livingston; judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

By Judges Monell, Freedman, and Curtis.

Francis A. Palmer vs. John Foley; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell, Judge Curtis dissenting.

By Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges Freedman, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst.

Elizabeth A. Cockey et al. vs. Frederick N. Hurd; order affirmed with costs, with leave to appellants to renew motion upon payment of costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge Freedman; concurring opinion by Chief-Justice Barbour.

By Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

[illegible] vs. George Whitefield; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge Sedgwick, dissenting opinion by Chief-Justice Barbour.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Van Vorst.

[illegible] vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

William Van Der Minder vs. Meyer Elias et al.; order and judgment appealed from reversed, judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs and liberty to defendant to answer. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

E. M. Bailey vs. Almon W. Griswold et al.; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Adam Brown vs. Sigmund Windmuller et al.; appeal from taxation of costs allowed and retaxation ordered, on notice of three days. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

John L. Sumare vs. Solomon L. Hohenthal; order of Special Term granting a new trial affirmed, with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Jacob Schneider vs. Patrick McCabe et al.; order appealed from affirmed, with costs to President to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Jacob Wilcox vs. Mile Benham; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinions by Chief-Justice Barbour and Judge Van Vorst.

David S. Duvall vs. The English Evangelical Church, &c., in the City of New-York; order affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Barbour.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Baldwin vs. White; motion denied, defendant to have ten days further time to answer.

Justice vs. Lang et al.; motion denied on the ground of want of power.

Claudius, Jr., vs. Merchants' Fire Insurance Company; motion granted unless plaintiff file sufficient bond, &c.

Thompson vs. Buckman; order of reference.

Gans vs. Ridgely et al.; order that commission issue.

Koehler vs. Stumme; order for judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Webber vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; memoranda for counsel.

Harris vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; on presentation of an engrossed or printed copy of the case, as required by Rule 13 of this court, the case will be marked settled, and ordered on file.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hermann vs. Hermann; order for reference.

THE CIVIL COURTS FOR MAY.

The May Term of the State civil courts opens to-morrow, the assignments of judges to preside in the different branches being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Presiding Judge Ingraham and Judges Brady and Davis.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Barrett.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge Brady.
Chambers—Judge Fancher.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Van Vorst.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Monell.
Special Term and Chambers—Judge Curtis.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Robinson and Larremore.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Loew.
Chambers—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

MARINE COURT.

Trial Term—Part I.—Chief-Justice Shea.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Joachimsen.
Trial Term—Part III.—Judge Gross.
Chambers—Judge Spaulding.

Receipts by the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

For assessments—	
On Broadway widening	$12,751 20
On Riverside Park opening	3,304 80
On other improvements	8,490 26
Total	$24,545 26
For water rent	11,307 45
For water permits	3,840 62
For vitrified sewer pipe	3,235 78
For sewer permits	530 00
Grand total	$42,469 71

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury through the different bureaus of collection, Department of Finance, viz.:

From taxes, water-rent, and interest	$42,449 72
From assessments from street-openings and improvements	6,879 78
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent and interest	14,184 06
From ground rent, ferry rent, market rents, and fees	3,348 83
From Croton water rents and penalties	2,286 60
Total	$60,150 01

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., May 3, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.934 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., May 1, 30.306 inches; minimum, at 7 A. M., May 3, 29.480 inches; range, .726 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 44°; maximum, at 2 P. M., May 1, 57°; minimum, at 6 A. M., April 27, 29.5°; range, 27.5°. Remarks—April 28, rain from 10:50 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .05 inch; April 30, rain from 1:40 A. M. to 6 A. M.; amount of water, .08 inch; May 2, rain from 9h. 30m. A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.26 inch; May 3, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 1 P. M., .36 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.80 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,395 miles.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873
$566,557 89.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
LITOLFF'S DEPOT of the best and cheapest editions of classical and modern music has removed to No. 30 4th-av.

REMOVAL.
Dr. MARCUS F. STEPHENSON has removed to No. 21 East 48th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL CAR BUILDER, FOR MAY, NOW READY, containing revised lists of Superintendents, Purchasing Agents, Master Mechanics, and Master Car Builders of Railroads; also, a variety of interesting matter pertaining to railway construction and equipment, current railway news, &c. Subscription $1. Published by VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor-oil and many other nauseous medicines, can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agents for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 31 Catharine-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, With Water and Butter COOLER, IS THE BEST. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 W. 23d-st.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture, NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

STORAGE.
A.—Storage for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c., in separate rooms. We invite the attention of all parties having furniture to store to our superior accommodations for hoisting and packing goods, style of rooms, &c. Rooms accessible during business hours. Watchmen in building at night.
Apply to
MICHALES & SON,
NOS. 38, 40, AND 42 COMMERCE-ST.,
NEAR BLEECKER.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

Warren Ward & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs, offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

GEORGE A. CLARKE. Fine Furniture, Carpets, and Upholstery. Parties desirous of availing themselves of my popular system of payments in the furnishing of their houses or apartments, are invited to examine the same.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various grades; elegant designs; richly carved and trimmed with foreign wood; warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below store prices, at manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line, together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second-mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed)
HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, will be held at 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at the Hospital, 42d-st., corner of Lexington-av.
MAY 3, 1873. R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 289 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 205 4TH-AV.—ALL parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations call immediately. Professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, and general house-workers; all nations.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish lady will take the entire charge of a good house, to be rented in furnished rooms, with board; is an excellent manager; understands cooking and marketing; is kind and obliging; advertiser has good connections. Address B. C., No. 1,230 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRING AN OPportunity to return to Europe, will be happy to accompany a lady or family, as traveling companion through France, Germany or Italy. For information address J. J. STAPPER, 110 Grand-st., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and washing, or fine washing, or nurse; very neat, tidy, and obliging; fully competent to fill either position; very best City references; will go to the country. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant young woman, highly respectable, recommended as first-class cook; can do English or French cooking, baking, get up nice dishes, &c.; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant young woman; country or City; very respectable; good cook and baker; good testimonials. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; long experience and excellent references. Address J. H. C., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply for three days at No. 28 Whitehall-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A QUIET AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house during Summer. Call immediately on Miss Barber, No. 113 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG woman; excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds fine work in the neatest manner; very best City testimonials for capability, sobriety, honesty, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored laundress washing to do at her house; linens and fineries done up in superior style; prompt and reliable. Call at No. 112 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS washing and ironing to take home, or by the day. Call at the basement door, No. 349 West 27th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH FIRST-class references, desires to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; speaks English and Spanish. Address No. 31 West 12th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A MAN STRICTLY temperate, in a country hotel; has been five years in one house; salary not so much an object as a healthy locality. For particulars, call at Kling & Co.'s, wine-room, No. 83 Liberty-st., until May 15.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Scotch Protestant young man, highly respectable and thoroughly understands the care of horses; good careful driver; excellent groom; milk, &c.; willing to make himself useful, or do the work of a gentleman's place; highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, a trustworthy man in every respect; understands his business thoroughly, and attends to it; the proper care and treatment of horses; references. Address T. E., at Haine's carriage repository, corner 4th-av. and Lafayette-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; has left his last employer on account of his absence to Europe; can show first-class City reference, which will certify everything that is needed. Call on or address M. S., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend in every respect, after three years' service; English, Protestant and married; no objection to country, or to assist in gardening. Address Jasper, No. 191 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; has fifteen years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address J. R., two days, at Mr. Brewster's, No. 84 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; ten years' best City reference from last place. Call on or address H. G., No. 793 Broadway, at Gibson's.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS coachman; has had long experience, and can furnish first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands his business; sober and attentive to his employer; best of reference from last place. Call or address J. M., at M. A. Coleman's, 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; first-class groom and careful City driver; six years' unexceptionable City references. Call on or address Coachman, 118 West 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO understands the business thoroughly; not afraid of work; best City and country references given. Address B. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has seven years' City reference from last two places. Address S. T., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF unexceptionable character, referring to two of the best houses in the City, wishes a place as janitor or porter in a bank or banking-house. Address James, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

PAINTER.—BY A CAPABLE HOUSE AND decorative painter; parties furnishing their own materials can have their work done with taste and economy; City references. Address Pastor, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH young man, speaking English; would like a general servant; can milk cows, drive horses, and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place, including plain gardening. Apply for three days at No. 28 Whitehall-st.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG man, as traveling servant to a private family going to Europe; speaks French, Italian, and English. Address M. O., Box No. 49 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—A situation wanted as overseer, timekeeper, &c.; city or country; age thirty-five; married. Address Fredericks, care Mr. Markwell, No. 114 Chambers-st., City.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as private waiter; has six years' good reference from the old country; would prefer a situation as head man where two are kept; none need apply but those wanting a first-class waiter. Address J. V., No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

HELP WANTED.

TO LITERARY MEN, TEACHERS, &c.—Wanted, for a publishing house, a correspondent and proof-reader, who has a thorough knowledge of modern languages, writes a clear hand, and is accustomed to work accurately. Business hours from 8 to 12 and 1 to 6 o'clock. The situation would be permanent, with salary increasing according to services rendered. Applicants are requested to state age, previous occupation, and salary expected. Address P. BARNARD, care of Post-office Box No. 4,873, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WIDOW without incumbrance as seamstress and lady's maid; must understand hair dressing, plain sewing, and have some knowledge of dress making; any nation but Irish or French; City reference required. Address NEWPORT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—SUPERIOR COOKS AND LAUNdresses—Protestants—for City and country; wages $16 to $18. Apply for one week at Free Office, No. 28 Whitehall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between CARL AMANN and GEORGE WAIT, under the firm name of C. AMANN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be closed by either of the partners using the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.
CARL AMANN.
GEORGE WAIT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership as merchandise brokers, under the firm name of WAIT, CREIGHTON & MORRISON, to be conducted at No. 80 Wall-st.
GEORGE WAIT,
CLARENCE CREIGHTON,
CORNELIUS MORRISON.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
MR. W. H. GUNTHER, JR., IS THIS day admitted a partner in our house.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE,
NO. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York, on assuming their duties, find the office unprovided with the necessary books, blanks, and papers requisite for the proper transaction of their business, and are therefore compelled to defer issuing licenses for a few days.

Due notice will be given through the Press when applications will be received and licenses granted by the board.
JAS. L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
J. A. VOORHIS,
Excise Commissioners.

BILLIARDS

A1.—LATEST DESIGNS OF BILLIARD-tables, and all appurtenances connected with the trade. Special attention to private trade.
GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Are offering
Great Inducements
To Housekeepers,
At a Great Sacrifice,
In regular prices.
Lace Curtains
and
Upholstery Goods,
In every variety of style, make, and quality.
Shirting, Bed and Table Linens, Towels, Huckaback, Crumb Cloths, White and Unbleached Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
CARPETS, CARPETINGS,
RUGS, MATS, Oil-cloths, &c.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will open on MONDAY, May 5,
Spring Novelties
in
India Camel's-Hair Shawls,
INDIA STELLA SHAWLS,
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
Llama and Chantilly Lace Goods
in
SHAWLS, SACQUES, PARASOL COVERS,
FICHUS, BARBES, &C.
BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES,
TRIMMING LACES.
300 pieces
Light Green Lyons Silks.
Quality of $2 50 reduced to $1 25 per yard.
Quality of $3 00 reduced to $1 50 per yard.
Quality of $3 50 reduced to $1 75 per yard.
NEW BLACK, FANCY and PLAIN SILKS at lower prices
than the same qualities have been sold for in years.
JAPANESE SILKS, partly silk, 45c. per yard, reduced 25 per cent.
Diagonal Serge Japanese Silks, 55c., reduced nearly 50 per cent.
5 Cases Pure White Ground Mikado Silks
for Summer or evening costumes, 65c. per yard, about fifty per cent. below former prices.
Elegant and novel fabrics in
Dress Goods,
Cluny Lace Materials for Overskirts.
Algerine Textures for Burnous and Redingote, en suite.
Ecru Baptistes, silk and wool Pongees, Camels' hair Cloths, and entirely new conceptions in rich figured and striped all-silk
ARMURE GRENADINES,
ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE SECTION.
Grenadine Poplins at 16c.
New tints Suiting Materials, 20c.
Steel Mohairs, great bargains, 25c.
Yard-wide French Chintz Percales, 18c.
Bargains in Black Grenadines,
at 50c., 65c., 75c., and $1 per yard, all silk and wool.
NEW TINTS IN
BONNET RIBBONS.
A choice collection of Paris and London trimmed and untrimmed
Hats and Bonnets.
The popular
Palmetto and Florida Hats,
Ladies' Sun Umbrellas,
With a more elegant assortment of handles than has ever before been offered.
PLAIN BLACK TWILLED SILK PARASOLS.
Changeable Twilled Silk Parasols, with Ivory, Agate, Ebony, and Malacca Handles.
Fancy Goods, Threads, Tapes, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Alexandre's Celebrated Paris Kid Gloves,
In Ladies' one, two, three, four and six buttons.
Suits and Dresses,
UNDER-GARMENTS, &C.
Dressmaking,
UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed at short notice, without disappointment in time or fitting. Equal in style and elegance to the best foreign productions. CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Bradbury Bros.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.
Second door below Bleecker-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, THE MOST DECIDED BARGAINS OF THE SEASON in
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.
Many of these goods have been purchased at peremptory auction sales during the past week, and in regard to price cannot be competed with by any importer in this City.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........25c.
cost 37½c., gold.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........30c.
cost 50c., gold.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........37½c.
cost 60c., gold.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........50c.
cost 70c., gold.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........62½c.
cost 80c., gold.
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS..........75c.
cost $1, gold.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK..........$1
cost $1 50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK.....$1 12
cost $1 75.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK..........
$1 25 TO $1 50
cost $1 50 to $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
BLACK ALPACAS, 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., AND 50c., of superior lustre and finish.
BLACK CASHMERES, 50c. AND UP.
Also,
CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS,
in great variety.
We also offer
100 pieces, yard wide, ENGLISH PRINTS, at 25c., usually sold at 31c.
300 pieces PACIFIC PERCALES, (warranted,) at 20c.
Also,
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
QUILTS AND DOMESTICS,
which, by comparison, will be found CHEAPER THAN THEY ARE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
As we believe, we own these goods at lower prices, with one or two exceptions, than any house in this City, and can, on account of our comparatively small expenses, undersell any, we only ask from purchasers an inspection, confident that our representations will be found correct.
BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Horse-auction Branch, Nos. 19 to 25 East 13th-st.; Carriage Repository, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

FINE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.
STATUARY MARBLE PEDESTALS.
HEBE ROMAN and GRECIAN VASES,
some ten feet high.
Also, FINE CLOCKS and BRONZES, &C.
Great assortment of elegant Vases of every description, Figures, &c., being the importation of Signor ULYSSE GIVONINI,
will be sold by Arch. Johnston, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
May 6, 7, and 8, at 11 o'clock each day.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st.; Horse Auction Branch Nos. 19 to 25 East 13th-st.; Carriage Repository No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, mirrors, china and glass ware, Kavanagh & Decker billiard-table, &c.
ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the marble mansion NO. 745 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, being, in part, carved rose-wood and walnut drawing-room, dining-room, and chamber furniture, cabinets, étagères, French-plate mirrors, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, china and glass ware, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, bedding, &c. Also,
STEINWAY ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, seven-octave, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Corner Broadway and 19th-st.,
Are now offering an extensive and varied stock of all the
NOVELTIES,
in RICH and MEDIUM qualities, in
DRESS GOODS.
ALL THE NEW COLORINGS in PLAIN SILKS.
STRIPED SUMMER SILKS, in great variety.
COLORED and BLACK and GREYCHINE SILKS.
FOULARD SILKS, plain, twilled and printed.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, JAPANESE SILKS, &c., &c.
BLACK SILKS.
The finest stock in the City and at the
LOWEST PRICES.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
For Ladies, Children and Infants,
Containing everything appertaining to this branch, and of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR OPEN-CENTRE
SQUARE SHAWLS.
A fine assortment of all colors just received.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF PLAIN AND STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS,
REVERSIBLE OTTOMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS,
SHETLAND, BAREGE, GRENADINE, PLAIN AND STRIPED CHALLIES.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
RUGS, LAP-ROBES, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cloth and Linen Lap-Robes made and initialed to order.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE.
REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILK AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.
HALF AND ¾ SOCKS, IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, AND COTTON.
OPERA HOSE IN SILK AND LISLE THREAD.
UNDERWEAR IN SILK, LISLE THREAD AND GAUZE.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN, GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND SCARLET CASHMERE, &c., &c.
HOSIERY, PLAIN and FANCY HALF-HOSE, in SILK, LISLE THREAD, and COTTON.
Also, a Large Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
MANTLE AND SUIT
Department.
PARIS-MADE SILK SUITS.
BATISTE SUITS AND POLONAIS.
EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
PARIS-MADE CLOTH AND CASHMERE SACQUES AND POLONAIS.
THREAD-LACE POINTS AND SACQUES.
LLAMA POINTS AND SACQUES.
YAK SACQUES.
SILK AND CASHMERE SACQUES AND POLONAIS, WITH LACE INSERTION, &c.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Now open, a Very Choice Selection of
BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
PARIS AND LYONS GRENADINES, PLAIN, STRIPED AND BROCADED.
FLORENTINES, BYZANTINES, TAMERTINES, ORGANDIES.
LAWNS, CAMBRICS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.
A Large Assortment of FABRICS suitable for
LIGHT MOURNING,
IN JAPANESE SILKS, PONGEES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, AND DELAINES, IN STRIPES AND PLAIN GRAY.
On MONDAY next we shall offer
100 Pieces 8-4 Black Iron Grenadines.
Pure Silk and Wool, best make and finish,
AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
We are prepared to furnish, at short notice,
WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND SHADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Just received a full line of
GUIPURE LACE and SATIN,
And GUIPURE LACE WINDOW,
SASH, and VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
TABLE COVERS and GUIPURE TRIMMINGS,
IN COMPLETE SETS TO MATCH.
Also,
FURNITURE COVERINGS and
DRAPERY MATERIALS
in great variety.
CARPETINGS.
A new and splendid stock of
FINE CARPETS
in the newest designs and colorings.
Also, a beautiful assortment of FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.
The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new patterns are constantly being added as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
A GREAT CARPET SALE
at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.
Tremendous Bargains.
SEVEN SPACIOUS FLOORS FULLY STOCKED
with
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
of
French Moquettes.........at..........$2 75 and upward.
English Velvets..........at..........2 25 and upward.
Also large variety of
BODY BRUSSELS, five-frame.....$1 65 and upward.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY.........1 00 and upward.
INGRAINS and THREE-PLIES, equally low prices.
OIL-CLOTHS from one to eight yards wide, a specialty.
Upholstery Goods.
A great variety at extremely low prices.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, AND GIMPS,
WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.
N. B.—This is a chance to furnish at a great saving from usual prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA GOODS,
No. 839 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.
New Pineapple Goods, Pongees, Silks, Curios, &c., from China and Japan.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1847. Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor.
N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beater, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building a breakwater and adjacent basin wall at Battery-place, North River, of hydraulic masonry. Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, No. 348 Broadway, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, May 5, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

Plans can be seen, and specifications and blank forms of proposals and contract obtained at the office of the Department. Bids, unless accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, will not be considered.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN T. AGNEW, WILSON G. HUNT, RICHARD M. HENRY, J. GRENVILLE KANE, WILLIAM WOOD.	Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

EUGENE T. LYNCH, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, &C.
We will continue to offer during the coming week BARGAINS in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, bought at the AUCTION-ROOMS FOR CASH, which, OWING TO THE STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET, have been purchased at a really low figure, and will be sold to consumers at a slight advance on the prices paid at the sale. New lines of DRESS GOODS will be OPENED from TIME to TIME, and BARGAINS in CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE GOODS CONTINUALLY AVAILABLE.
PARASOLS.—Our assortment of Parasols embraces all the novelties in the market. We call attention to the Sea-side, the Rustic, the Alpine, the Commune, &c. Some of these grades are handsomely braided and fringed. Also, chaste and elegant Parasols, in blue and purple silks, with rich oxidized heads—a very distingué article.
MILLINERY.—This Department is continually receiving additions, and is now replete with rich novelties in Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Oxidized Trimmings, Sprays, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

SPECIAL SALE OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
Will offer this week great inducements in their GLOVE, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS. 350 dozen of two-button KID GLOVES, all sizes and new shades, at 90c. per pair; worth $1 25.
300 dozen two-button Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair; regular price $1 50.
350 dozen two-button Kid Gloves, real kid, very superior quality, at $1 65 per pair; worth $2.
Courvoisier's Celebrated Kid Gloves in great variety, and in all the new shades, from one to four buttons.
HOSIERY.
We beg leave to call the attention of our lady customers to our Hosiery Department, which is now replete with all the different kinds of Hosiery and Underwear for ladies, misses, and children, for Spring and Summer wear.
We submit the following
PRICE LIST:
300 dozen Balbriggan Hose at 30c. per pair; worth 50c.
250 dozen Balbriggan Hose at 40c. per pair; worth 60c.
275 dozen Balbriggan Hose at 50c.; worth 75c.
One case of superfine, 75c.; worth $1.
150 dozen extra fine, $1; worth $1 25.
130 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose, $5 50 per dozen.
75 dozen Smyth's genuine Balbriggan Half Hose, $10 per dozen; worth $12 50.
Children's Fancy Cotton Hose a specialty.
In these goods we have a very desirable pattern of French, English, and German makes, and at prices that cannot fail to be attractive.
Our medium qualities range from 20 cents to 50 cents per pair, according to size. These goods are regular made.
UNDERWEAR.
180 dozen Ladies' Vests at 50c. and 75c., in gauze and gossamer merino.
125 dozen Misses' and Children's, 40c., 50c., and 60c.
5 cases of Gentlemen's Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers at 75c., 85c., and $1—great bargains.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Bargains in Silks!
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
Will offer this week, great bargains in
BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
20 pieces Bellon Gros Grain, $1 12 per yard, worth $1 40.
25 pieces Bellon Gros Grain, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
20 pieces Guinet Gros Grain, $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75.
50 pieces Guinet Gros Grain, $1 75 per yard, worth $2 00.
25 pieces Cachemire de Soie, $2 00 per yard, worth $2 50.
15 pcs. Chalon Household Silk, $2 50 per yard, worth $3 00.
20 pieces Bonnet Satin finish, $3 00 per yard, worth $3 50.
We have a large lot of Dress Patterns and short Lengths of Bonnet, Ponson, Chalon, Tapissier satin finish, which we will close out at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
A large assortment of PLAIN COLORED SILKS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL ADD, ON MONDAY, MAY 5,
TO THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
5 CASES OF NEW GOODS, IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, AND UPWARD.
TRIMMING SILKS, IN EVERY COLOR, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, AND UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!
STRIPES IN GRAY AND BLACK AND BLUE, 87½c.
COLORED STRIPES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, $1 50.
GRISELLE STRIPES, $1 25.
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
20 PIECES GRAY GROUNDS, WITH ELABORATE BLACK STRIPES, IN DESIGNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, BEING EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN PRODUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
THE JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK," $2. GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE, $2.
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES, AND THE CELEBRATED "CACHEMIRE EXTRA SUBLIME," WHICH, FOR BRILLIANCY OF FINISH AND ELEGANCE, WILL EXCEL ANY OTHER SILK MANUFACTURED.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
On MONDAY, May 5,
WE WILL CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF REAL INDIA
STELLA AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Having marked them down to nearly one-half their original price, now is the time for ladies to get decided bargains in these goods.
OPEN CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $45, WORTH $65.
Do. do. do. $45, WORTH $75.
Do. do. do. $75, WORTH $120.
UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED, AT A PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE RECEIVED, PER LAST STEAMER, ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES. THESE GOODS ARE VERY CHOICE, BEING ALL THREAD PATTERNS, AND THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.
ALSO, A FRESH INVOICE OF BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES AND GUIPURE SACQUES, at very attractive prices.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL EXHIBIT
ON MONDAY, MAY 5,
NEW AND DESIRABLE FABRICS IN MOURNING GOODS.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BLACK SILK AND SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
PLAIN BLACK GRENADINES, (Loco Mesh.)
BLACK ALL-WOOL GRENADINES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
TAMESE AND HENRIETTA CLOTH.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, (LIGHT WEIGHT.)
CASHMERE, DRAP D'ETE, AND EMPRESS CLOTH, FOR SUMMER WEAR.
BARATHEA AND CRAPE CLOTH; BRILLIANTINES, ENGLISH CRAPE, &C., &C. TOGETHER WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HALF-MOURNING. ORDERS FOR MOURNING OUTFITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 5,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
COMPRISING NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC SATIN CHECKS AND STRIPES, SWISS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS, DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS, WHITE AND COLORED TARLATANS, CORDED, FIGURED, AND EMBROIDERED PIQUE, VICTORIA AND BISHOP LAWNS, SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, INDIA TWILLS, NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c. ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, IN BLUE, BROWN, PLUM, CHANGEABLE SILK, AND ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLORS.

At MEARES',
8TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
OPENING ON MONDAY;
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
Japanese Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, Alpacas, and Grenadines.
1,250 pieces choice patterns of Dress Goods, plain and mixed, 20c., 25c., 30c., 37c., 45c., and 50c.
300 pieces Japanese Silks, Pure Mohairs, and Cashmeres, 40c.
Sea-side Suitings and Serges, 25c., 30c., [illegible]
100 pieces Japanese Stripes, 50c., [illegible]
Silk-striped Grenadines, black and White, [illegible]
Best brands Black Alpacas, 35c., 40c., 50c., [illegible]
40 pieces very fine Black Cashmeres, [illegible] and $1 25, 25c. to 40c. yard under usual rates.
DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS.
Striped Silks, 75c., 85c., 90c., and $1.
Extra good Black Silks, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
Superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silk, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.
Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silk, [illegible]
OPENING ON MONDAY,
a very large assortment of
Ladies' Suits in Silks, striped Silks and Linens, both imported and of our own manufacture.
Great variety of Imported Suits, $25, $30, $35, to $60.
Plain Black and Striped Silk Suits, richly trimmed, best custom work, $70.
Black Alpaca Suits, our own manufacture, very stylishly trimmed, fine material, and well made, $8, $10, and $12.
Black Cashmere Suits, elaborately [illegible] trimmed, $35; usual cost, $50.
Black Cashmere and Camels' Hair Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with silk, $15.
Linen and Batiste Polonaise, [illegible]
Linen Suits, in latest styles, [illegible]
Orders for dresses promptly [illegible] at moderate prices.
Mourning outfits to order at shortest notice.
AT MEARES',
OPENING ON MONDAY;
Great bargains in Ladies' Underwear and Corsets; largest stock in the City.
Chemises, well made, [illegible] and $1.
Chemises, with Embroidery and Puffings, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Drawers in many styles, trimming, [illegible] 75c., and $1.
Drawers, tuck Muslin Puffing and Embroidery, $1 25, $1 50 to $2.
Night-gowns, all styles, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Ladies' Toilet Sacques, Corset-covers, in Linen and Cambric.
Pillow Shams, Baby Baskets, Walking and Trail Skirts.
Corsets in all the popular makes.
We are now offering a Corset at $1 and $1 25, embroidered and Silk trimmed, well worth $2 [illegible] which we have exclusive control, cannot be had in any other house.
Hoop-skirts and Panniers, in all the newest shapes.
Fashionable Hoop-skirts and Bustles, 50c., [illegible] 75c.
Childs' Normandy Caps, Italian Lace and Embroidered, $3 to $4.
Childs' Pique and Linen Suits, Braided, $1 75, $2 to $3 50.
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
A very large and most complete [illegible]
Table Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, and Towels.
Nottingham and Real Lace Curtains and Tidies.
Piano Covers and Table Cloths, embroidered borders.
Nottingham Lace Curtains by the yard or set.
Fine Nottingham Lace, 25c., 30c., [illegible]
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
OPENING ON MONDAY,
Great bargains in every style. Prices lower than any house in the City.
Finest Club Stick Umbrellas, twilled silk, with hooks, $2 25, $2 75, $3 25, $4, and $5 50.
1,000 Pongee, Silk-lined, Grass Cloth, and Alpaca Umbrellas, all lined, 60c., 75c., [illegible] $1 25, half price.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Undergarments in reasonable styles.
Millinery Goods, Straw Hats, Frames, and Flowers in great variety.
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Veils—all new goods.
Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Fringes, Ties, and Bows.
Always a full assortment of the newest styles.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner of 8th-Av. and 19th-St.

REMOVAL.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO
865 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.
Preparatory to removal they are offering great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISE, JACKETS, TALMAS, &c., MISSES' SUITS AND CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.
Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaise.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 867 BROADWAY.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.
TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL,
$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.
BLACK SILKS.
WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.
HANDSOME ALPACAS,
40 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER YARD.
PRINTED FRENCH BATISTE, 25 CENTS, JUST HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

POPULAR CARPET STORE.
No. 133 Bowery, near Grand-st.
CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.
Fine Check and White Mattings, 20c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard.
A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

LADIES' ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN at No. 789 Broadway, for the sale of and instruction in Cornwell's self-fitting waist and chemise measure, and in order that ladies may be convinced of the superiority of it over all others, we will, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, do without charge, any lady who will bring lining for plain waist or basque.
A. J. GRIFFIN & CO.,
No. 789 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Spring and Summer styles JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful Costumes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits
issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
CIRCULAR NOTES
of $10, $20, and $50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900.........$150,000 00
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900.........75,500 00
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1873, payable thirty years.........70,000 00
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 58, amended by chapter 838, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891.........150,000 00
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 320, Laws of 1869, payable Nov. 1, 1882.........600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, for the whole of any part of $600,000 Jersey City Water Scrip Forty-year Bonds, coupon or registered. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and are free from all taxation in the State of New-Jersey.
Address F. McLOCKWOOD, Chairman Committee on Finance, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.
THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION of the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 42 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
M. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, 27th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
By order of the Board,
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

This magnificent property, consisting of
197 LOTS,
is located on
SAINT NICHOLAS
AND 10TH-AV., 147TH, 148TH,
AND 149TH STS.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
By order of the heirs,
Under the direction of the undersigned.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THIS FINE ESTATE
IS MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
ON HIGH GROUND, NATURAL SOIL,
GOOD DRAINAGE OF EVEN GRADE,
And has very extensive views of the
EAST RIVER,
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD.
SAINT NICHOLAS-AV. IS COMPLETED BEYOND THIS PROPERTY TO 155TH-ST.
THE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

The construction of which is now almost a certainty, will bring this property within twenty-five minutes' travel from City Hall.

This property, being in the immediate line of improvement, offers unusual inducements on a SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Title indisputable, having been in the Bradhurst family for

SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three, five, or seven years.

Full covenant warrantee deeds, printed abstracts of title will be furnished purchasers free of charge.

HENRY NICOLL,
Attorney for the Heirs,
No. 30 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE AT ANY SACRIFICE.
NO POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE.
TO-MORROW, MAY 5,

eighty plots, or 128 lots, with barn and dwelling, near Macomb's Dam, adjoining Central Boulevard and Smith Central Hotel; half an hour from City by cars, one hour by boat.

NOW ANNEXED TO NEW-YORK.

Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 6, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee,
ON TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK—Nineteen lots of land adjoining the Dyckman Estate and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

AT A BARGAIN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE —Two houses; one a three-story brown stone, on 52d-st., near Lexington-av.; hard-wood trimmings; only $18,000; and the other, a four-story English basement; newly papered and painted throughout; all modern improvements; only $14,000; on 41st-st., near Reservoir Park. Address Box No. 3,649 Post-office, New-York.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 16x65. Apply to
WM. C. LESSTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE BROWNstone houses, of the best build, at reasonable prices; some with fine extensions: on 5th-av. and near 5th-av.: on 17th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 38th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 58th, 57th, 63d, 74th, and 75th sts. Particulars of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST., UNUsually cheap, full size dwelling: 5th-av., near 50th-st., medium size, well-proportioned dwelling, dining-room extension, for sale, with or without new furniture; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

PRINCE-ST., ABOUT 130 FEET WEST OF Broadway, large house and lot, 36.6x101; suitable for the erection of a first-class dry-goods store: for sale at a decided bargain to close an estate. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., or E. A. BIBBY, No. 54 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., 65TH-ST.—A FINE CORNER plot, four or six lots; price low; also other corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—AN ELEgant, medium-sized brown-stone house, three rooms deep, for sale exceedingly cheap; new and beautiful furniture. Apply to
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$22,000.—FOR SALE, PARTIALLY furnished, a four-story English-basement house in 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—ON 6TH-AV., NEAR 22d-st., French-flat house, five stories, nearly new, perfect order, first class, all rented; price, $65,000. Easy terms; a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

AN EXTRA CHEAP 22-FOOT FOUR-story stone dwelling on 41st-st., just out of 5th-av., for sale, with immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

THREE CHEAP LOTS, ONLY 650 FEET east of 8th-av. entrance to Central Park, on 58th-st., excavated, block restricted, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, twenty feet front, No. 70 East 49th-st.; $16,000. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE sea front, at Monmouth beach, house with twelve rooms, bath room, &c.; lot, 75x600 feet to the sea. Price, $10,000; to be sold at a bargain. Also, vacant sea lot, with frontage of 150 feet, for $5,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING.—A VERY NICE COTtage, nine rooms, within a block of depot; lot, 37½x100; choice fruit, &c.; will be sold at a bargain if sold this week.
JOS. L. STEELE,
Flushing, Long Island.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
Descriptive lists furnished free of charge, being books of 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, complete, with maps, time-tables, commutation rates, and complete description of all the New-Jersey railroads, towns, and villages. Sent free on receipt of six cents postage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.
Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars, Apply to
THOS. T. WALTON,
Imperial Insurance Company,
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF SECURING a home or a plot of land for investment or speculation in Westchester County, should not delay making their selections, as property is now very cheap, and rapidly advancing in value; annexation of the lower portion of Westchester to New-York City is now a certainty. We have a number of choice properties for sale, from 150 acres to a single lot, at the old prices. Call at our Branch Office in Westchester, at Fordham, or at Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.
POTTER BROTHERS.

AT TARRYTOWN,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with fine improvements and LAND in HIGH STATE of CULTIVATION; magnificent river view; near New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad. Apply to
BLACKWELL & Co.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
or Tarrytown, N. Y.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN, &c.,
Desirable residences for sale and to let, furnished or unfurnished.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, a house with nine rooms above basement, gas, furnace, &c.; ground high, commanding beautiful river and inland views; fine lawn, well shaded; good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, stabling for five horses, and coachman's room; five minutes' walk from depot, thirty-five minutes to 30th or 42d sts., and one hour to Wall-st. by Elevated Railroad.
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING a handsome country residence, ninety acres, on the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, having formed a business connection in the Eastern States, offers the same for sale at a sacrifice to an immediate cash customer; splendid new dwelling, fruit, &c.; principals only need apply. Address G. S. LAMAR, care Box No. 258 Jersey City Post-office.

$10,000 CASH AND 5,000 ACRES OF the best lands in Kansas, near railroads and towns, to exchange for good merchandise or improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, free of mortgage, or lightly incumbered. Apply to
C. K. DEUTSCH & CO.,
No. 285 Broadway.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; only twenty-five miles; thirty acres in lots.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired: rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET.
AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, nineteen miles from Grand Central depot via Harlem Railroad. A gentleman's house, containing twelve rooms, fully furnished, attic and cellar, with fine stable and outhouses, and seven acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden with abundance of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. A good tenant may have use of horse, cows, &c. The house is but two minutes' walk from Scarsdale station, has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and presents unusual advantages as a Summer residence. Apply to ADAMS, McHARG & CO., Drexel Building, Wall and Broad sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON or year, the residence of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam-heater, billiard-room, with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations, fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country-place. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—One of those elegant white marble houses on 5th-av., near 57th-st. It is in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; is modern in all its appurtenances, and one of the most comfortable houses in the City. The location is one of the pleasantest in the City, being so near the Central Park. The owner, who is going to Europe, is anxious to secure a good tenant, to whom the rent will be low. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON South Broadway, near Yonkers, embracing about thirty acres of fine land, with large, well-furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, with modern improvements; stable, barns, &c.; with an abundance of fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; also the use of cows, chickens, horse, and wagon, if wanted; rent moderate. Inquire at the office, No. 117 Broadway, room No. 4, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. J. M. KOEHLER.

ON THE HUDSON.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer or one year, a country-seat on the west shore, two and a half miles south of Newburg and seven north of West Point. For location, health, and beauty it is unsurpassed. The house is furnished, and pleasure-grounds extensive. Garden, ice-house, and fruit upon the place. It is also, for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers-st.

STAMFORD.—BEAUTIFUL MODERN cottage to let in Stamford; thirteen rooms, all in good order; furnished or unfurnished; range, heater, gas, &c.; handsome shade and pleasure grove, garden on the bank of river, rowing and fishing. For photograph and particulars apply to T. B. ROBINSON, No. 395 Canal-st., second floor.

TO LET—AT NAVESINK, N. J., ON THE Navesink River, a house partially furnished, containing twelve rooms; well shaded, pure spring water, ice-house, (full;) five acres of land with fruit orchards, containing cherries, pears, and apples in abundance; ocean view; boating and fishing at the door. Inquire at No. 6 East 53d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City Hall; five acres; good garden and grapery; ice-house, filled, and all necessary outbuildings; the house contains fourteen rooms, bathroom, &c. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 10 to 12.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH THIRTEEN rooms, good stable, three and a half acres ground, garden, water supplied by ram, on ridge near High Bridge; within one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FOR the season, at Scarborough, on the Hudson, twenty-nine miles from 42d-st.; house fully furnished; stable; four acres, garden made; very desirable; rent, only $600 for the season. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET—AT No. 42 University-place, together or separate; newly painted; house in first-class order. Janitress in building.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment brick house, newly painted and papered throughout; all modern improvements, and in first-class order; only $1,400. Apply on the premises, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET—Houses furnished or unfurnished, ten to fifteen rooms; grounds laid out; fishing, bathing, &c. R. W MORRIS & BRO., No. 52 South 5th-av., corner Bleecker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of the subscriber at Rye, for the Summer, with stable, ice-house, garden, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad-st., or to JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER or year, in New-Jersey, thirty minutes from City Hall, a handsome country residence, garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply at No. 2 East 16th-st., Tuesday next, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON THE HUDson, about one hour from City, a large modern house and two acres of ground; all kinds of fruit; fine view of river.
J. O. HOYT & SON,
No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Near Long Branch, for season or year; fourteen rooms, large garden, stables, healthy location. Address LONG BRANCH, No. 308 West 23d-st.

TO RENT.—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW house, furnished, by a family going to Europe for one year; it is extremely neat. Apply at No. 27 East 46th-st.

TWO HOUSES IN TREMONT TO rent, near Harlem Road; high ground; pleasant; low rent. M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 17th-st.; location desirable, rent moderate. Address E., Box No. 4,192 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; not more than one mile from depot; at least four acres; an elevation preferred; price not to exceed $5,000 cash; not more than one hour from New-York; stream of water or a brook near it, desired.
Address C. M. M.,
No. 24 West 33d-st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH-ST.
Very handsomely-furnished room on second floor to let to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private house; neighborhood first class; references.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
The third floor and one room on the fourth floor to let, with board, separately or together, permanently or transiently, with or without private table; references exchanged; location desirable for gentlemen.

NO. 42 WEST 16TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, consisting of parlors and second floor, to let with private table, or second floor and parlor separately; all handsomely furnished; also other rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen at Summer prices; everything first-class; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 32d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.
A handsome large parlor bedroom, with or without private table, without children; reasonable references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.,
Four doors from Gilsey House.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH-ST.
Rooms to let, with board; immediate possession; references exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire to let their second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, comfortably furnished; pleasant house; unexceptionable neighborhood. No. 50 West 35th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—AN OPPORTUnity for those desiring a pleasant home, neatly-furnished rooms, superior table, every attention conducive to comfort; only persons of refinement and with good references need apply.

LODGINGS.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, a whole floor, or any part; unfurnished or furnished to suit occupants; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 122 East 16th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST, NO. 161.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with large, newly-furnished rooms, very handsomely frescoed, with or without board. Highest references given and required.

SECOND FLOOR—EN SUITE OR SEPARately; also, family and single rooms; superior board; Summer prices; everything strictly first-class; references. No. 33 West 33d-st.

HARLEM.—TO LET—IN 127TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a large front room, furnished, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—THIRD FLOOR and one room on fourth floor to let, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY. — Furnished rooms without board; furniture, bedding, &c., new; references.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with liberal table and handsome suite of rooms; references; two rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished room in a German private family, for a single gentleman, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.; references.

NO. 132 WEST 22D-ST.—A DESIRABLE second-story front room to let to a gentleman, with or without board; family consists of three adults; references exchanged.

NO. 368 WEST 32D-ST.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with rooms and board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—An elegantly-furnished parlor floor to rent, with private table, bath, closets, &c.; also other rooms.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST corner 31st-st.—Parlor floor, with private table; front rooms on second floor, with or without private table, by the year or for the Summer.

BOARD AT MODERATE PRICES, near Union-square.—Rooms on fourth floor and front basement for gentlemen; also, hall rooms. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.— Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, by the season or year, at reduced prices; private table if desired.

NO. 103 WEST 38TH-ST.—BOARD.—Furnished second and third floors to let, together or separate; private table if desired; terms moderate to parties making permanent arrangements.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to rent, together or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 52 West 26th-st., convenient to St. James Hotel and Hoffman House.

NO. 144 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Handsomely-furnished back parlor and extension; also, large back room on second floor, to let, with board; terms reasonable.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 35, between 5th and 6th avs.—Newly and elegantly furnished house; first class table, private if desired, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 322 WEST 29TH-ST.—GENTLEman and wife, or two gentlemen can have good rooms and board, with private family, at fair price. References.

FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE, COOL, commodious apartments, on parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, with private table, in the conveniently situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Handsome large front rooms, with first-class board; permanent or transient families preferred. References exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor of three or four rooms, well furnished, to let, without board; no housekeeping. Also, two rooms on third. Terms very moderate for the Summer.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen, with board.

NO. 134 EAST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A private family without board. Inquire at No. 251 West 22d-st.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST. — HANDSOMEly-furnished room for two; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Excellent board.

NO. 7 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; Summer prices.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining unfurnished lodgings in house occupied by a family; say one or two rooms, with bath; second or third floor; location from 16th to 30th st., between 4th and 6th avs.; permanence required. Address Box No. 5,252 Post-office.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,
FOR
Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—UNTIL THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, a fine studio with sleeping room attached, in Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.; sky and side lights, water, gas, &c. Apply to
F. W. SAUNDERS,
Young Men's Christian Association Building,
23d-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD HIRE FOR the Summer a furnished house, with stable and grounds, on the Connecticut Shore, or elsewhere where salt bathing is convenient. The owner would be assured that the place would be responsibly cared for. Address, with full particulars and terms, SEASON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE WISH to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can be highly recommended by present employer. Address J. M., Room No. 12, No. 652 2d-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT, COMprising an extra fine pair of stylish bay geldings, nearly sixteen hands high, eight and nine years old, very prompt and pleasant drivers; great roadsters; are suited and act alike; fear nothing; are a perfect family team, and are warranted sound and kind; also, Park phaeton, harness, &c.; sold for want of use. JOHN B. COLES, south-west corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A PONY PHAETON, ALSO A coupé rockaway, both in good order and but little used by a private family. Apply to J. FLYNN, Carriage-maker, 80th-st. and Grand Boulevard.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LEIGHTON HOUSE,
NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.

This delightful Summer resort, beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River, will be reopened under new management May 1. The house has been enlarged and refitted. Shady groves, fountains, Summer-houses, and fine lawns. Chalybeate, iron, springs, fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing, billiard-room, and stabling. Forty-five minutes' drive to Long Branch.

For circulars, address Box No. 400 Post-office, New-York.
FREDERICK BERGER, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to
W. B. COLEMAN.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 1.

Two hours' ride from the City via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, then four miles by stage.
J. WARREN COLEMAN.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
ONE HOUR from New-York City; will be OPENED JUNE 14 for the reception of guests, and *kept in the best style.* Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.—OPENS FOR Summer visitors on May 7; rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks, grand water-falls, pure mountain air, no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. Special terms to parties engaging board for the season. For circular apply to PHILIP F. FULMER, Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

THE WEST END, FORT WASHINGTON. —This new hotel, located opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, in all its appointments first class, and within quick communication with all business centres, will open about May 25. For rooms, address
CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., will open June 15. For arrangements for the season address J. M. BETMAN, Manager, or S A. DAVISON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., FORTY-FIVE MINutes from City Hall.—Pleasant, airy rooms, with board; house convenient, having water and gas, good stable and carriage room. Address or apply at No. 43 West 22d-st., or Post-office, Englewood.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE DE GARMO Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y., from July to September.—A pleasant location, airy rooms, and good board; delightful drives in immediate vicinity. For particulars address J. M. DE GARMO, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

STAMFORD.—FINE ROOMS TO LET, with board, from June 15; gas, bath, &c.; lawn, croquet-ground, stabling; five minutes' from depot, one hour from City. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT MOUNT VERNON, on New-Haven Railroad, thirty-five minutes distant; seaside near; streets paved; superior rooms and table; best references exacted and given. Address P. O. Box No. 10, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PERSONS OR FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with board for the Summer at Montgomery, Orange County; references exchanged. Address WM. TOPPING, Montgomery, Orange County.

BOARD IN TARRYTOWN.—A PRIvate family having six newly-furnished rooms, with board, would like one or two families from 1st of May. Address J. C., Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the advantages of country living. Rooms can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th-av.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had for the season by addressing Post-office Box No. 37, Madison, N. J.; references.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars per share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st., on and after May 5.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared payable on the 10th inst., free from tax.
Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WAS this day declared, payable upon the 10th inst., free from tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The new pantomime,
AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.
LULU,
The sensation gymnast.
THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.
Maffitt and Bartholomew as Clown and Pantaloon.
Mme. LANNER. Mlle. PITTERI.
CORPS DE BALLET. THREE GRAND BALLETS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
EDWIN BOOTH.............Manager and Proprietor
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
Who will appear during these
LAST SIX NIGHTS
In his great character of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
In his new comedy-drama of
DADDY O'DOWD.
LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 2.
And LAST TIME but ONE of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Return of
MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces the reappearance of the celebrated English tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON,
.......on MONDAY EVENING next, May 12.......
appearing for the first time in this country in her original character of
AMY ROBSART,
in the grand historical and romantic drama of
AMY ROBSART,
written by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of "Kenilworth," in which she achieved such a great success at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sustaining the part of AMY ROBSART
.................for over 160 consecutive nights.
MISS NEILSON
.................will be assisted by.................
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS........as........LEICESTER
(His first appearance in four months.)
Mr. NEIL WARNER..........as..........VARNEY
.........AND A POWERFUL CAST.........

The play will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, with entire new scenery by Witham; new and expensive costumes, armors, &c.; new and elaborate appointments; new music and mechanical effects, and an increased AUXILIARY FORCE AND CORPS DE BALLET OF NEARLY 200 PERSONS.

The box sheet for the NEILSON performances will open to-morrow, Monday, at the usual places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYDIA THOMPSON,
the world-famed peerless queen of burlesque.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
the most complete burlesque organization in the world, will close their dramatic season of 1872-3 by
SEVEN GALA PERFORMANCES,
thus terminating the fifth season in this country which, in point of pecuniary results, surpasses any previous one, and has in every particular been attended with
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

The Management claim for the present organization a more complete and even balance of art and action than has ever characterised the troupe, and in addition to old favorites the public will find, in new faces and artists, attractive consideration.

CARNIVAL OF MIRTH AND NONSENSE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, May 5, 1873.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Orchestra, $1 50; Balcony Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes, accommodating four persons, $6. to be secured in advance at the box-office of the Academy without
ANY EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.
CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 5.......BLUE BEARD
TUESDAY EVENING, May 6....KENILWORTH
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.........LURLINE
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.....ROBIN HOOD
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9..............ALADDIN
BENEFIT OF MISS THOMPSON.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, LAST APPEARANCES. MATINEE PRICES.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Evening—Doors open at 7, begins at 8, over at 10½ o'clock. Matinée—Doors open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT SUCCESS.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING!
An original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.
The piece will be presented by the
FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.
ACT FIRST—THE MISER'S ATTIC.
ACT SECOND—SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
ACT THIRD—LODGINGS IN LONDON.
ACT FOURTH—INTERIOR OF SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE.
BOX BOOK OPEN—SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
J. KOCH & CO.......................Proprietors
OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8,
WITH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MME. ANNA BISHOP
Has the honor to announce that her
LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
prior to the commencement of her
FAREWELL TOUR OF AMERICA,
and her departure for California, Oregon, British Columbia, &c., will take place in a
GRAND MATINEE AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
For this occasion Mme. BISHOP has much pleasure in announcing that a large number of her
MOST EMINENT ASSOCIATE ARTISTS,
Vocal and instrumental, have kindly consented to assist. Full particulars in future advertisements.
Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seats, at the general ticket-office, No. 114, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at all the principal music-stores, and at ticket-office of the hall.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
FRANK MACEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
IRISH COMEDY, IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, WIT AND HUMOR.
Orchestra, 75c.; admission, 50c.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
Admission, 50c.; children, 15c.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE PIANO REcitals, and his last appearance in America, at Steinway Hall, on the AFTERNOONS of
MONDAY, May 12; WEDNESDAY, May 14;
FRIDAY, May 16; SATURDAY, May 17;
MONDAY, May 19; TUESDAY, May 20,
and on the EVENING of THURSDAY, May 22.
Programmes can be had at Steinway's, Schirmer's, and the principal music-stores.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS, including reserved seats to the entire series of seven Recitals TEN ($10) DOLLARS, sale of which commences at Box Office of Steinway Hall, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway,
ON MONDAY MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

LOAN OFFICES.

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Curtain rises at 8.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
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DIVORCE.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S famous drama of society,
EVERY NIGHT.
New and magnificent scenery by
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Characters by Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. George Devere, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Frank Chapman, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Beekman, Carroll, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, and others.
LAST "DIVORCE" MATINEE
(but one,)
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, May 7, benefit of
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
MONDAY, May 12, benefit of
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.
WEDNESDAY, May 14, benefit of
Miss LINDA DIETZ.
IN REHEARSAL,
for early and elaborate representation, an original play of POWERFUL EMOTIONAL CHARACTER, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, partly founded on a drama by Dr. MOSENTHAL, of Vienna and prepared expressly for this company. Every preparation is in progress to make this brilliant play a worthy crowning to the season just ending, and to signalize the closing performances of the Fifth-avenue Theatre prior to the Summer recess.
*** Due notice will be given of its first production.

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TO-MORROW, (Monday,) MAY 5,
Benefit of Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
on which occasion he will appear for the 220d time as Capt. Lynde, his original character in
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MR. CHAS. FECHTER AS MONTE CRISTO
EVERY NIGHT IN
The Magnificent Romantic Drama of
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Produced with the most elaborate and ingenious scenic and mechanical illusions ever presented upon the American stage.
Magnificent Scenery!! Superb Costumes!!
Characters by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mr. J. S. STUDLEY, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. C. T. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. GOLDEN, Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. MEADE, PEAKES, PIERCE, CHAPMAN, BEMES, SERLE, and others.
Grand FECHTER Matinee
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Sole Lessee and Director...Mr. JAMES E. HAYES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,
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HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Thoroughly reconstructed by the author.
New Casts, New Burlesque Opening, New Scenery, New Music, New Tricks and Effects, and an
ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
Mlle. MORLACCHI, Queen of all Premiere Danseuses. THE WILSON BROTHERS. WILLIAM and HARRY JEE, Champion Hat Spinners of the World. AMERICUS, the Wonderful Infant Violinist.
The Russian Sextette, Mme. CHARLOTTE WINTERBURN, the Great Railroad Scene. Comic Skating ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

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AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
In active preparation, for immediate production, a comedy-drama of intense emotional interest, entitled
WITHOUT A HEART.

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MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873.
EVENING AT 8.
FIRST TIME
of the celebrated Irish comedian, Mr.
DOMINICK MURRAY,
in the new drama of
WILLY REILLY,
WILLY REILLY,
with efficient cast.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
Special for
MATINEE
PERFORMANCES.
The great Pantomimist and actor, Mr.
HERNANDEZ FOSTER,
in the romantic drama,
JACK
HARKAWAY,
with all the effects.

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SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Cabins, $80 and $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
ALL ON SALOON DECK.
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Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats such as desired.
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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

WALL-STREET.

Working the Telegraph for the Bear Interest—The Stock Market.

Telegrams were received from several Western cities, yesterday, asking if the reports of the failure of a number of well-known Stock Exchange firms, were true. The names mentioned were among the strongest of the Stock Exchange firms. It seems that some of the "bear" clique resorted to the device of telegraphing in all directions false reports of the failure of prominent brokers, so that orders would be received from other cities to sell out stocks held by outside parties. This movement, in many instances, proved successful, and stocks were thrown over at the Exchange in the liveliest manner. The immediate effect of these sales, which were increased by large blocks of shares thrown over by the Bear clique, was to strongly depress prices, and a partial panic ensued. Nearly every stock fell off rapidly, and the parties who had been working for a decline loaded up in a manner most satisfactory to themselves.

The unfavorable rumors concerning Pacific Mail which have been prevalent for the past few days caused that stock to go off very rapidly, and it fell in two hours after the Exchange opened from 55⅝ to 51½. It advanced a little, and then dropped off to 40⅝, the lowest figure of the day. It was subsequently discovered that many of the rumors had been started merely to get the Street short of stock, in order that the "Bear clique" might obtain large blocks at low prices. Pacific Mail immediately became firmer, and finally closed at 53⅛.

There was the most intense excitement in the Street during the fall and rise, some of the brokers predicting that the stock would dwindle down in price like Boston, Hartford and Erie, Atlantic Mail, and other securities representing bankrupted concerns. The Street generally did not receive these opinions with much favor, as Pacific Mail is regarded as liable to the most violent fluctuations at any moment, and without any regard to its real value.

Much curiosity was felt whether the note for $100,000, which Mr. Stockwell had given the Pacific Mail Company, and which fell due yesterday, had been paid. At the offices of the company it was impossible to find out whether it had or not. One of the directors, however, said he should be surprised if it had been paid, as, for some time past, it was believed that it would be necessary to rely upon the Howe Sewing Machine Company mortgage for security. He regarded *that* as valid, and thought that the Pacific Mail Company was in no danger of losing anything whatever by the operations of Mr. Stockwell.

All kinds of rumors prevailed during the day relative to the strength of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, and whether it had been impaired, outside of the mortgage given upon it, by the operations of its President. It seemed to be the general opinion that it is in a perfectly solvent condition, as the mortgage does not approach the full value of the company's property, and the immense profit upon the machines sold would soon relieve it from any embarrassment that might occur. So far as the influence of Mr. Stockwell's troubles upon Pacific Mail is concerned, it was generally believed that it has been already discounted, and that no further decline of an important character will take place in the prices of the stock. The election for officers takes place in a short time, and it is said that a vigorous contest will ensue between several well-known parties for supremacy.

HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Preparations for the Funeral—Resolutions of the Associated Press.

The remains of the late Mr. James Brooks arrived in this City yesterday morning from Washington, and were immediately taken to Grace Church, where the funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The officiating clergymen will be Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Rev. Robert Holden. The pall-bearers will be William Tracey, Cornelius Du Bois, Horace F. Clark, George Opdyke, Richard Schell, Royal Phelps, Francis Skiddy, John D. Jones.

After the services the body will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and concurred in the resolutions of the other board relative to the death of Mr. Brooks. Remarks complimentary to the memory of the deceased were made by Messrs. Clancy and Wade.

The Associated Press yesterday held a special meeting, and unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with the most profound sorrow of the death of James Brooks, one of the founders and editors of the New-York *Express*, an original proprietor in this association, and a representative of this City in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That his marked ability as a writer, his skill and uniform courtesy in the editorial conduct of his paper, and his sound practical sense in all matters concerning this organization, have greatly endeared him to us who knew him more intimately, and have made him widely respected by the entire Press of the country.

Resolved, That his deep interest in the welfare of this City, and his prompt attention to everything from whatever quarter affecting its interests, have won for him the hearty respect and confidence of our citizens; and his acknowledged capacity and judgment as a statesman and legislator, applied to all that concerned the welfare of the people at large, render his death a national loss, which will be felt to the remotest border of the land in which he was born, which he so fondly loved, and to which he devoted all the energies of a long and useful life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this association, be forwarded to the family of our friend and associate, with the expression of our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement, and the assurance of our own deep sense of personal loss in the event they are called to mourn.

Resolved, That the members of this association will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

DAVID M. STONE, President.

I. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

The New-York Typographical Society also met yesterday, and passed a series of resolutions eulogistic of the deceased.

Abstract of His Will—Disposition of His Remains.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The will of Hon. James Brooks has been admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Wills, and an exemplified copy made to be filed in the Surrogate's office at New-York, where the executor will give the necessary bond. The will is written on parchment and covers two pages, and was executed April 28, 1873, in the presence of A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D. E. McLeod, and Henry Gagnett. A codicil thereto, made April 30, two days after, covers the third page. His signature to both shows that but little of the bodily strength which was his feature in life was left to him when bequeathing his worldly possessions.

He bequeaths as follows:

To his son, James Milton Brooks, his right, title, and interest in and to one-half of the New-York *Evening Express*; also, one-half interest in the *Express* building, No. 23 Park-row; also, all the books in the room known as the new library in his residence, No. 363 Fifth-avenue, New-York.

To his wife, Mary Louisa Brooks, his house, No. 363 Fifth-avenue, New-York, with all the furniture therein; also, $100,000 in land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, on condition she renounces her dower right in the personal and real estate in Park-row. To her, also, he bequeaths his horses and carriages.

To William Tracy, a lawyer in New-York, in trust for his daughter Virginia, all his real estate in Washington, including his house, No. 1,813 F-street, with furniture therein; also, thirty-two $1,000 income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad; also, thirty-five $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the same road.

To his daughter Mary Neilson, five Eastern Division Kansas bonds of $1,000 each, and $8,500 in the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad bonds, to hold the same free from the control of her husband. To her husband, Charles H. Neilson, twenty $1,000 first mortgage Union Pacific Railroad bonds, on condition he defend all his other property against suits instituted by the United States or other parties.

The sum of $5,000 due him by his brother, Dr. George W. Brooks, of New-York, is devised for the purpose of paying the mortgage on his house to that amount in this City.

All his other property, personal or mixed, he bequeathes to his son James Hilton Brooks, and names as his executor William Tracy, of New-York.

A codicil to the will, dated April 30, 1873, makes it a condition that his son, James Wilton, and his daughter, Virginia, shall only enjoy the property left them by paying in equal parts all taxes which may become due on the house, No. 363 Fifth-avenue, New-York, during the life of his wife, Mary Louisa Brooks, and makes such taxes liens on their estate, and that the son shall pay her $3,000, and the daughter $2,000 per annum during her life-time.

The remains of Mr. Brooks left here for New-York this morning, according to the programme.

THE LATE BISHOP OF OHIO.

Delegations to Receive the Body—Preparations for the Funeral Services.

The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore arrived at her pier, No. 45 North River, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the remains of Right Rev. Bishop C. P. McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died at Florence, Italy, on the 12th of last March. Rev. W. J. Lamson, of the American Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in Paris, accompanied the body, having it in charge since he left Paris to convey it to London, at which place he intended to transfer it to other hands, but was finally induced to escort it to this country.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the steamer arrived, the remains will not be removed from the vessel until to-morrow. Dr. Dennison and others of the committee waiting to receive the prelate's remains, visited the steamer wharf during the afternoon and insured the safe-keeping of the body until Monday. The ceremonies attending the reception of the body in this City will not be at all elaborate, but simple in the extreme. It was the wish of Bishop McIlvaine himself, expressed shortly before his death, that there should be no show nor parade at his funeral. The programme for the reception is completed, and will be as follows:

There are two deputations in this City from Ohio to receive the remains, one a lay delegation numbering about twenty gentlemen, and the other composed of Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the senior Bishop of the United States, and Rev. Drs. Yocum, Odiome, and Buchanan. There is also a committee reception of thirty-five laymen, chosen from the parishes of New-York and Brooklyn, of which Mr. Frederic De Peyster is chairman. This latter committee will arrive at the steam-ship's pier at 8½ to-morrow afternoon, and will receive the casket from Dr. Lamson. Mr. De Peyster will then deliver a short address, and transfer the remains to the Ohio delegation, who will cause them to be immediately removed to old St. Paul's Church, escorted by the several committees and others of the clergy who will probably be there. The funeral services will then take place at the church, under the direction of Bishop Smith, probably assisted by Bishop Potter, of New-York. The following will be some of the prominent representatives of the Protestant Episcopal Church who will be present: Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Bishop Cox, of Western New-York; Bishop Doane, of Northern New-York; Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, and Dr. Tyng.

During the evening the body will be taken to Cincinnati by Bishop Smith and the lay and clerical deputations from that city.

The remains of the Bishop have been embalmed, and the casket contains a plate, with the following inscription:

C. P. McILVAINE,
Bishop of Ohio. Born Jan. 16, 1799.
Died March the 12th, 1873.

SMALL-POX.

Important Suggestions by Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector.

The following is an abstract of the "Report on the Practical Lessons of the Recent Prevalence of Small-pox, with Reference to its Prevention in the Future," read before the National Health Association, at its recent session in Cincinnati, by Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department of this City:

Vaccination and revaccination must ever be considered the best method of arresting the progress of this disease, which is dreaded more than any other on account of its repulsive character, its large percentage of deaths, and the broken constitutions and serious disfigurement of many who recover. In 1869 the Board of Health of New-York tried the experiment of offering vaccination gratuitously from house to house. A corps of sixty medical gentlemen was organized, and in six weeks they performed 30,000 vaccinations and revaccinations. In the Winter of 1871-2 the Board of Health vaccinated by this method 300,000 persons in New-York, thus weakening the force of the epidemic by diminishing the amount of the susceptible material.

The dispensaries and private practitioners of New-York deserve great credit for the faithfulness with which they have practiced vaccination in past years. It is the habit of the best physicians to consider their duties after an accouchement unfinished until they have successfully vaccinated the newly born. Public health demands that all cases of small-pox shall be removed from their homes to the hospital. In many cases where poverty exists it is greatly to the advantage of the patient to be taken from his crowded and unwholesome tenement, and placed under the constant care of nurses and physicians in the clean and well-ventilated wards of a quiet and salubrious hospital. But, unfortunately, public opinion is so strongly prejudiced against hospital treatment that this important means for checking an epidemic—removal to hospital—is attended with difficulties that are frequently insurmountable. If hospitals for this purpose were managed less economically, many persons in good circumstances, when smitten with small-pox, would prefer them to their own homes, in order to be under the care of trained nurses and specially skilled physicians, as well as to avoid the reflection, so annoying to the sick, that they are in the wrong place and the object of aversion and unfriendly remark. When hospitals for contagious disease come to be considered by the afflicted as havens of rest and refuge, and even luxury, the suppression of this class of diseases would be comparatively easy, and the pecuniary advantage thus gained would far exceed the cost.

The disinfectants approved by the Board of Health in small-pox are, carbolic acid and sulphate of zinc. Besides these, cleansing, whitewashing, ventilation, and fumigation are practiced with success. Fatal cases are enveloped in sheets saturated with carbolic acid and interred in iron caskets, and wakes are prohibited.

Dr. Janes does not advocate compulsory vaccination, believing that the powers already possessed by the Health Department are sufficient to cope with the disease. There are three points, however, that might be gained by further legislation: First, the improvement of hospitals for the care and sequestration of cases of contagious disease. Second, the production of a certificate of vaccination, or else vaccination on the spot before admission into any institution supported, wholly or in part, by the Government; and third, the creation of a bureau for supplying reliable vaccine virus.

Personal.

Dr. C. A. Logan, United States Minister to Chili; Judge D. M. Swan, of Kansas; and S. F. Phillips, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge William Strong, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman C. H. Ellery, of New-York; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; and Richard Crowley, of Lockport, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Charles H. Hill, of Saratoga, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Noyes, of Vermont; Gen. Giddings, of the United States Army, and Hon. Townsend Cock, of Queens County, are at the Sturtevant House.

R. T. Clinch, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at the Astor House.

Judge Ashel Green, of New-York, is at the St. James Hotel.

John C. Pennington, of Newark, and N. G. Hart, of St. Louis, are at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. Charles T. Gorham, United States Minister to the Hague; Charles S. Smith, of the United States Army; Paymaster M. B. Cushing, of the United States Army; W. A. Howard, of Michigan, Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Hon. James M. Scovill, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Arrest of Two Burglars.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Brookheimer, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested two men who got out of a Second-avenue car at the corner of Allen and Rivington streets. Each man carried a large bag, which, upon examination, were found to contain rolls of cloth, some trimmings, and a lot of ready-made clothing, which proved to be the property of L. Frankenthaler, of No. 70 Avenue B. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open the hall-door and breaking into the store from the yard. The prisoners gave their names as Frank Clark and James Cassidy, and were locked up in the station-house and will be brought to court to-day. A third man who alighted from the car with Clark and Cassidy, and escaped, leaving his bag behind, has not yet been arrested.

Another Victim of Intemperance.

Officers Shields and Mulligan, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested Jane Skelton, who was lying helplessly drunk on Columbia-street at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was put into a wagon, and on reaching the station-house jumped head foremost to the sidewalk, fracturing her skull. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and there is little chance of her recovery. The unfortunate woman was twenty-eight years of age, a habitual drunkard, and had been at one time an inmate of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton. She was married, but did not live with her husband.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Ex-Officio Members of the Board of Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday, the 28th of April, an editorial headed "The New Emigrant Board," takes strong ground against the representation of the Irish and Germans in said board, claiming that these two nationalities have no more right to direct representation than the English, Scandinavian, or the French, and that the presence of their representatives in the board has been fruitful of bickering and discord. The article also states that Gov. Fenton set the evil precedent of appointing an Irish and a German member *ex-professo*. A brief reference to the history of foreign immigration will show this matter in a different light.

Previous to the organization of the Emigration Commission, the only effectual protection which immigrants received was rendered by the respective emigration societies and a number of public-spirited citizens; and it was mostly due to their united and untiring exertions that the bill creating the commission became a law. Ever since immigration began to flow to this country, the largest number of emigrants came from Ireland and Germany. Those from the last-named country, being entirely ignorant of our language and habits, required particularly protection and advice; and there is certainly no person better qualified to render the same than the President of the German Society. The Irish Emigrant Society has always been foremost in giving aid and protection to the Irish emigrants, and had used all its powerful influence to secure the passage of the Emigration act. For these reasons the respective Presidents of the two societies were made Commissioners of Emigration by virtue of their office, and the regularly-appointed members of the commission will bear witness to their efficiency and great usefulness in the board.

That no injustice was done to other nationalities by this arrangement will be shown by the following figures.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at this port from May 5, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1860, amounted to 4,297,980:

Of this number, came from Ireland	1,664,009, or about 38¾	per cent.
Of this number, came from Germany	1,636,254, or about 38	per cent.
Of this number, came from England, Scotland, and Wales	674,740, or about 15¾	per cent.
Of this number, came from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	99,399, or about 2⅓	per cent.
Of this number, came from France	77,200, or about 1 6-7	per cent

The Irish and Germans furnished nearly seventy-seven per cent. of the total immigration. The next largest number came from England, Scotland, and Wales, and found ample representation through the native-born members, many of whom were of English origin.

Up to 1865 the emigration from Ireland exceeded that from Germany considerably, and this was probably the reason that the Governor appointed during this period some Irish gentlemen as commissioners *ex-professo*, as, for instance, Mr. Andrew Carrigan, in 1848-49; Mr. John E. Develin, in 1850-51; Mr. Terrence Donnelly, in 1853, besides other gentlemen of Irish parentage; and also that the largest number of employes was selected from this nationality. From 1865 to the present day the relative preponderance has been reversed. From Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1873, the total emigration amounted to 1,881,566, of which number 803,008, or 42 8-11 per cent. came from Germany, while Ireland furnished 516,839, or 27 11-13 per cent.

It was, therefore, perfectly proper that the Germans should ask for an additional representation in the board, and that Gov. Fenton appointed in 1868 as the first commissioner *ex professo*, born in Germany—Mr. Fred. Kapp. The innovation came in only when he yielded to the pressure of politicians, and filled the first vacancy by appointing an additional Irish representative in Mr. Patrick McElroy.

The present board was appointed by Gov. Hoffman, who recognized the Irish element by selecting Messrs. J. B. Nicholson and Richard O'Gorman, and the German by naming Mr. W. Wallach, in addition to the ex officio members. Subsequently, the board in filling vacancies elected one additional member of the Irish Emigrant Society, and one German. If this combination caused any bickering and discord, it was certainly not due to the German representatives, who, all the time in the minority, made opposition only to the removal and appointment of officials for political reasons, or to measures intended for the benefit of one class of emigrants, and who desired, when new appointments had to be made, that persons should be selected who understood and could speak foreign languages. In 1872 the preponderance of the Germans was still larger, it being 45¾ per cent., against 23½ per cent. Irish, of the entire number, and for the present year it promises to be about the same, the arrivals to the 1st inst. amounting to 68,901 passengers—27,811, or 40½ per cent., from Germany, against 27⅜ per cent. from Ireland. Under these circumstances it certainly appears to be proper that the German element should be represented in the commission now to be appointed, but if the fact of being a member of the German Society should disqualify a person for this honorable position it would be difficult to find a representative whose station and education would qualify him for it.

In conclusion, I must refer to another statement in said editorial, namely, that the German Society was run in the interest of a savings bank. The trustees of the German Society obtained a charter for and started the German Savings Bank, but from the opening of said bank all connection of whatever kind has ceased between the two institutions.

A Petty Swindler Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An individual, representing himself as an attaché of your office, has been carrying on a petty swindle for some little time past, among the teachers in the public schools. Announcing himself as a reporter for your journal, he was sure of a courteous reception, and every facility was of course given him to acquire information as to the work of the schools. He seems familiar with the names of persons connected with the Press, is able to tell a plausible story, and being withal a musician of no mean merit, he has found many dupes. His plan of operations is simple: Representing himself as connected with the Press, and interested in the schools, he seeks to gain confidence, and then, on some pretext, asks a loan of $1 or sixty cents.

He is about five feet five inches in height, has straight dark-brown hair, dark eyes, thin sandy mustache, no whiskers, is dressed in dark blue business coat, much soiled, wears a paper collar, with scarf necktie, very old and ragged, no gloves; other clothes dark colored. A soft felt hat, with a hole in the brim, covers the head, filled with ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. E. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 3, 1873.

With the above is inclosed the following specimen of the swindler's requisition:

Mr. B., can you spare sixty cents till Friday? Wil return the favor.

Reform at the Sea-Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question is now puzzling all heads of families where to take their children to escape the heat of the Summer. The sea air is most conducive to the health of my family, but a "season" at one of your fashionable and "aristocratic" places proved a doubtful experiment. Promiscuous bathing in your country is carried to such an extent that one's daughter may be insulted by any man who has the entrée of the hotel and possesses a bathing-suit.

More bathers, more boats and ropes would obviate the necessity of having these self-constituted protectors who indulge their indecent familiarities, under pretense of carefulness. A distinct and enforced time for the men to bathe would add to the comfort, and give a feeling of security which is sadly needed in your beautiful sea places. Please agitate this question, and you will oblige a stranger and lover of the sea.

Dangerous Exhibitions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this moment there are two performances going on nightly in this City which should come within the prohibitory scope of the law. In one case a young girl is shot from a catapult into the air for a distance of nearly thirty feet. She stands on the head of a monstrous engine, which shows just above the stage, and in an instant is thrown into the air to a platform, the supports of which she grasps on reaching it. One can fancy what would happen if her nerve gave way for an instant. Her limbs must be perfectly rigid when the blow comes, else she would be either mangled or instantly killed. A very slight thing might cause this loss of nerve; an alarm, a cry, the falling of anything behind the scenes, or the least physical weakness. Nothing in all she does, before or after, in acrobatism is as horribly dangerous.

At another place, a man stands on one side of the stage with a blue wine-glass on his head; another, on the opposite side, fires a rifle-ball and shatters the glass to pieces. An apple, placed in the same position, is pierced by the marksman. A silver dollar held between thumb and finger, is shot away. A pipe held in the mouth is shot away by the ball, and, finally, a silver dollar, held upright in a bit of thin wood, is placed on the head and shot away, the ball passing within an inch of the skull. The man who fires is a good marksman. But fancy what his companion's chance of life would be if anything occurred to disturb him at the instant the aim was complete. It is too hazardous. He could use a lay figure to as good advantage and not risk life and limb. If there is any law which would apply to these cases, it should be put in force. G. G. W.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Continued Increase of Foreign Tourists—List of the Passengers Sailing Yesterday.

The number of passengers for Europe by the ocean steam-ships continues to increase. Yesterday the departing steamers were heavily laden with tourists, and the agents of the different lines report that the applications for passage show that the number of persons intending to cross the Atlantic during the Summer will be very large. The following is a list of the departures yesterday:

Per steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre—A. E. Vandereau, Cassio A. de C. Ferrerra, Geo. Drake, Edward Richard, Mme. la Baronne de Bussiere, Wm. Black, Alfred Torrance, Fredk. McMillan, Felix Ortiz, Daniel Torrance, Miss Torrance, Miss Martin, J. L. Worth and wife, Thos. Mott, Mme. G. de Guerbel, Miss Henrietta Mollenhauer, Mrs. Jos. Parish, Miss Ethel Paris, Miss Grace Parish and nurse, Judge and Mrs. W. Strong, Miss Mary Strong, Miss Julia D. Strong, S. H. Parker, E. Richard, Mr. Glover, J. Freyhan, H. Schomstein, J. Lobit, J. R. Ponder, C. Colne, J. Schleser, Mrs. S. Williams and maid, P. Dortico, C. Dortico, A. M. Pradilla, J. Altschal, Miss E. Stillwell, Miss F. N. Stillwell, N. G. Bradford and wife, Miss E. M. Bradford, Miss B. Bradford, Miss A. Bradford, Mrs. Bradford's maid, A. Flotte and wife, Mr. Notman, A. Woodthorpe, M. Levy and wife, M. Levy, Mrs. M. V. Wilcoxson and child, Miss Niles, Mrs. Wilcoxson's maids, A. B. Cox and wife, Aaron de Concelcao, Mrs. M. E. Parker, Miss Lepre re, Mrs. Isabella Kirth, Mrs. E. M. Pike, Miss N. Pike, Miss H. Pike, Miss A. Pike, L. Pike, Mr. Booth, Benjamin Schell, J. K. Wheeler, Wm. McClary, J. Stubb, C. H. Carner, C. Johnston, J. M. Way and wife, Mrs. J. S. Currier, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Neeser, Master and Miss Neeser and nurse, Miss Welden, Mr. Tucker, D. Heexter, J. Stein, A. Walters, M. Van B. Wilcoxson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Goodall, Mrs. A. C. Wilhelm, Mr. Chaplan and wife, W. M. Fleiss, J. F. Lewis, E. Ford, H. C. Kellogg, Mr. Clark, M'lle. L. E. Berchman Rubens, Mr. Warren and wife, Mr. Simonland and wife, Judge Miller, of Supreme Court, F. A. Stout, Mrs. H. Kauffmann, R. and Master A. Kauffmann, G. A. Girod, H. J. Goodwin, Mme. F. Wolff, Miss C. Wolff, Mme. E. Mahant, Mrs. J. M. Berge, Mrs. A. Craze, F. Wolff, G. Koch, A. Vial, O. Careme, H. Gardon, L. Cligman, P. Twelev, Mrs. Schemmel, Mrs. Fence, Sister Celine, Mme. Kapfer and daughter, Mrs. Deunr, Mme. Rayot, I. Theodore, E. G. de la Rivere, A. Dubeurs, A. Booth, C. Staehle, Rev. Mr. Chocanne, A. F. Weiser and friend, L. Regnault, C. Chadwick, L. Giroux, D. Kuehnage, A. Zimmerman, J. M. Besal, Mr. A. Craze, J. Claverie, L. Fscot, Mrs. Hanna Howath, Mrs. Torrance's maid, Mrs. Guerbel's maid, Mme. S. Cloos, Master John Cloos, Miss Roame Cloos, Miss E. Cloos, Miss C. Cloos, Mrs. Cloos's maid, S. Cloos, D. Levy, M. Omedes, Rev. J. Eyler, Celestine Audiffred, Antonio Audiffred, Antonia Fontone, M. Auguste Rayot, Paul Clerc, Mme. Louise Mouquin, Mme. Robin, Miss Robin, Mme. Morette, J. J. Morard, Mme. C. L. Kaufman, Wm. Robin, I. Block, G. Braggio, Mr. Braggio, T. Braggio, F. Rasetta, Miss Bargone, Miss Boero, Mr. Stevie, A. Samtandi, A. Ludwig, Mme. Ludwig and family, Mme. Wise, Mrs. Marie Dunand, A. Dunand, M. N. Pagano, L. Boero, A. Marabotta, S. Luvotte, Mme. Euvrard, M. F. Bertal, M. Cresmanovien, M. Groux and family, L. Dupois, M. Canin, M. C. Benoit, C. Bordeux, A. Deherten, F. Hamard, E. Adolphi, M. Giaquel, J. Galoain, A. R. Mabebise, T. M. Plotin.

Per steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen—W. Zach, German Consul, wife and child, R. Schroeder, J. Muller, A. de Greiff, F. Muser, A. Van Limbeck, J. A. Hasenclever, Miss A. Hasenclever, Mrs. D. M. Osborne and child, Mrs. F. Wright and child, Theo. Plate and lady, Miss T. Plate, C. Brandes, Mrs. L. Schmidt, Mrs. A. Hunicke, Mrs. Waldauer, Mrs. F. Allyn & daughter, Mrs. A. E. Hasso, Mrs. H. R. Baltzer and daughter, Mrs. G. Winslow, Mrs. O. Meyer, W. B. Tice and wife, S. H. Whitehouse, Mrs. Whitehouse, 3 children and servant, Miss Noel, L. M. Michels, Mrs. Michels and 3 children, Miss J. Michels, P. Doelger, Mrs. P. Doelger, 4 children and servant, Mrs. J. A. Hermann, Mrs. A. Heinemann, Mrs. E. Friedheim and child, Mrs. J. B. Meyer, A. D. Oppenheim, Mrs. E. Morris, Max Wesendonck, J. Kerber and wife, Mrs. Adler, four children, and servant, T. Wielage, Robt. Blumm, J. Schmidlapp, Mrs. Schmidlapp, C. Lutteroth, A. Doelger and wife, Miss Brustmann, S. Stern, J. Fransioli, A. Dougherty, Jr., Mrs. M. Storke, Miss C. Starke, C. Starke, L. Logemann, M. Zundel, F. Rewwer, D. Mers, A. C. Ahrens, Jr., H. Bacharach, C. Wurflein, W. Rachenberger, Mrs. Sternau, Mrs. Hersberg, H. Herzfeld, J. Mayer and family, L. Srisheim and wife, J. Freisleben, Mrs. Selack and child, H. Mathes, H. and A. Starke, T. L. A. Greve, O. Schmidt, C. F. Oberst, W. Boehm, Mrs. Zerwekh, F. Schwab and daughter, Mrs. Lowenstein, Mr. Grissinger and wife, M. Mayer, J. Franke, S. Jacobsen, Mrs. Kleist and child, Frederick Eckhardt, R. de Perrifcot, W. Trier, E. Haunborst, R. Roberg, Mrs. C. Lind and child, E. Schluter, H. V. Oehsen, H. Crow, L. Lamprecht, wife and child, C. Hubele, L. Rupp, Mrs. Rupp and three children, A. Rupp, Miss E. Hoffman, L. Kurth, C. Huch, G. Knuspel, Mrs. F. Friedmann, J. Kaufmann, A. Biringer, E. Scheuer, Mrs. Camilla Levy and two children, J. Heede, Mrs. D. Heede, Mrs. M. Jung, M. Gutman, A. Heidhoff, J. Scholz, A. Abeil, Miss A. Rupp, J. Schott, C. Rochstetter, Rev. C. Dunmeyer, Moses Mayer, Wm. Kluge, Mrs. Wm. Kluge and three children, M. Pulaski, H. Pulai, H. Kean, C. Aid, C. Miller, C. Him, H. Kruer and child, N. Falk, J. Laudauer, H. Benedict and wife, E. Mann, B. Mauermann and wife, E. Heutschel, H. Muller.

Per steam-ship Celtic for Liverpool—F. L. Ridgley, Jr., Mrs. Ridgley, Master Sam Ridgely, Mrs. Mary W. Wiggins, Miss Laura Wiggins, Miss J. Wiggins, Miss Mary Ridgeley and servant, A. Enstein, Mrs. Enstein, Master E. Enstein, L. F. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Master Pfeiffer, Miss Nellie Chapman, Miss Lizzie Chapman, Preserved Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Fannie C. Smith, Matthew Bird, Miss M. E. Bird, Miss E. Bird, Miss E. De Coursey, Mrs. Henry Vaughan, Mrs. M. A. Mauger, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Henry Alcock, Mrs. Chapman, nurse and child, Louis Basch, Pastor E. Carlson, A. Fowler, Charles H. Graef, J. Waxelbaum, Mrs. Waxelbaum, Miss Jennie Waxelbaum, Miss Bertha Waxelbaum, infant and nurse, George Steedman, Major C. W. Gardiner, S. Freidenberg, Le Baron Vaughan, G. W. Clayton, Wm. S. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Master Wm. S. Taylor, T. Hubbard, Walter S. Cheeseman, Mrs. Parrish, Miss Mary Parrish, C. M. Foster, H. F. Williams, A. Buchman, Mrs. Buchman, Miss H. Simon, Addison Smith, Miss Adele Smith, Hamilton R. Kerr, Mrs. H. R. Kerr, J. Galt Smith, Mrs. Smith, Charles H. Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, Master Charles F. Wilkin, Mrs. J. M. Richards, Mrs. J. W. Holgate, Mrs. C. Donoughue, Master Charles Donoughue, Miss C. Donoughue, A. L. Gihon, Mrs. Gihon, two children and infant, A. Hutzler, Miss Julia Stowell, C. W. Bucklin, Stephen J. Meaney, Albert Spire, Clement Lucas and friend, Charles G. Johnson, Mrs. Yettie Hirsch, infant, Miss Rosa Klein, Master Charles Wilkinson, A. B. Herrick, William Kennedy, R. W. Leyland, J. H. Gaffney, Rev. Henry Prat, Pietro Serrighi, Costanzo Curti, Henry May, M. Dreyfus, Charles T. Hawling, Simon H. Hibb, N. Boehm, Wm. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Nathan A. Chapman, Hicks Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, H. Buetjer, Mrs. Buetjer, L. Scharff, M. Bernheimer, C. King, Mrs. W. W. Murphy, Miss Kate Parsons, Samuel Shethar, Mrs. Shethar, Master Edwin H. Shethar, Miss Jessie Protheroe, Miss M. C. Correja, Hon. E. S. Esty, Mrs. Esty, C. H. Esty, Miss Emelia W. Esty, Miss Effie Hopper, L. H. Buetjer.

Per steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool—Misses Josie and Carrie Sutherland and governess, G. W. Raynor, Geo. Wigg, Samuel Reynolds and wife, Jacinto Costa, John B. Schott, G. H. Baum, Gus Metzler, Master Frank Sutherland and man servant, Thos. Sutherland and wife, Mrs. J. Oatley and maid, T. Oakley and wife, Miss Helen Mather, Dr. Gilman Kimball, Mr. Reynolds, S. H. Wilson, C. B. Peabody and wife, G. Newstadt, John Service, Hy. Benary, Dr. M. G. Parker, Patrick J. Finn, E. W. Mooring, Wm. H. Hastings, Cooper Pickering, S. T. Brow, Mr. Sinclair, Robert Hastings, Rev. M. M. Cline, Sister Elizabeth, James Grace, Geo. Hade, Mrs. E. Christensens, Miss Christensens, Sister Bernard, Sister Vincent, P. Zoeger and wife, A. Cookey, Phil Sweitzer, R. F. Phillips, P. A. Field and Mrs. Field and child, R. S. Peabody and wife, J. H. Outhwaite and wife, Chas. W. Hall, Jules Saurall, Mr. Black, J. H. Ralston, J. C. Lullman, J. W. Pettey, Esq., M. J. Joseph, John Worll, J. P. Varsons, D. Doul, Lemuel Watts, W. E. G. Evans, Phil Fitzpatrick, wife, 2 children and man servant, Clifton Bolton.

Per the steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow—Jno. Henderson, Francis Henderson, Miss Clara Henderson, Mrs. George W. Scott, John McKee, John Gillen, John Hay, Frank Elliott, Henry A. Smith, Rev. James Lewis, W. F. Clerk, Ernest Barton, Rev. Joseph Maxwell, Alex. McKenzie, Dr. J. Quinn, Rev. Dr. Meigs, Jas. C. Burt, Rev. J. M. J. Haydon, Mrs. Bryden, Richard Imrie, Holms Granger, Capt. Nickerson, Master Nickerson, James S. McNab, Catharine Bryson, Achille Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Phœbe G. Strawn, Miss Catherine Norris, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Agnes Craig, Andrew Robertson, Master John Robertson, Master Robert J. Robertson, Mrs. J. Fraser, nurse and two children, John Kendal, Mrs. Kendal, Jas. W. Fry, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Hannah Batty, Mrs. Ann V. Peate, Mrs. A. Lokil, Mrs. Ann Smith, Rev. Dr. L. M. Glover, Mrs. L. M. Glover, Mrs. Mary L. McDonald, Mrs. Daniel Fraser, Cornl. Toohey, Mrs. G. D. Mixon and infant.

Per Steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Gerstmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Burke, Miss Katherine Harrison, Thomas Tilley, Miss Moors, Thomas Marriott, E. G. Webb, Mrs. Margaret Amos, Miss Kate Amos, Miss E. L. Seale, Mrs. L. Craighton, T. Phillips, Thomas Orchard, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, 2 children, and nurse; Dr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Paul Blucher.

The West Virginia Democratic Troubles—Gov. Jacobs' Programme.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, May 2.

From a brief interview last evening with Gov. Jacobs, and from statements of gentlemen who have conversed with him freely during his stay in the city, we feel warranted in saying that his purpose to maintain his position in regard to the appointing power conferred on him by the Constitution, as defined in his veto message, by every means in his power and to the last extremity, is as definite and resolute as Grant's purpose was to take Richmond when he declared he would fight it out on that line if it took all Summer. The Governor proposes to do just that thing. He is perfectly clear that he is right, and he means to maintain his ground without the slightest regard for consequences to himself. He has no apprehensions of impeachment, and, we believe, would rather like to see Walker's gang attempt it. We are also satisfied that there have been reasons for the apparent delay, of which we, with many others, were disposed to complain. The Governor's course is indicated by his action in ordering Mr. Shallcross to hold the penitentiary against the bogus intruders at all hazards. We believe that herein he will be supported by the best sentiment in the State, in all parties, and that the result will be the ignominious overthrow of the faction who now have possession of the legislative power, who use it only for purposes of personal aggrandizement and plunder, and who are willing to inaugurate a revolution because an honest executive stands between them and their prey.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The free lectures for the people closed at the Cooper Union last evening. Mr. Sidney Woollett closed the course by an entertainment entitled "An Evening with the Poets."

John Moore, of No. 228 West Seventeenth-street, was seriously injured, yesterday, by a block of marble falling upon him at Colman & Volk's yard, corner of Hudson and Bank streets.

The case of Jay Gould against Joseph J. Marin, for assault and battery, was not tried yesterday in the Special Sessions, having been postponed until Tuesday next.

A fire occurred last evening in the cellar of the premises No. 17 East Seventeenth-street, occupied by Miss Mulligan, dress-maker. Damage, $150.

Wm. McConnell, aged seventy, of No. 2,137 Third-avenue, died suddenly last evening while passing the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Thomas Reynolds, aged eight years, of No. 38 Thomas-street, was dangerously scalded about the body, last evening, by a pot of hot soup falling over him.

Henry Haldthorp, aged fifteen years, belonging to the ship Amaranth, lying at pier No. 8 North River, was seriously injured, yesterday, by being struck by a gang-plank, which fell upon him.

Diadem Court No. 1, Order of the Mystic Star, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. G. W. Dilks, Matron; Mrs. Post, Montress; Mrs. Koons, Treasurer; Miss Farrar, Recorder, and Mr. H. C. Parke, Patron.

The Daniel F. Crowley Association of the Sixth Assembly District has removed to its new club rooms, No. 398 Grand-street. The rooms are newly furnished, and in a style worthy of the association.

The Board of Police yesterday voted a silver medal of honor to Patrolman Thomas Nugent, of the Fourth Precinct, for a very clever and praiseworthy arrest made by him recently.

The case of Patrolman John J. Sullivan, of the Sixth Precinct, charged by Margaret Hughes, of No. 14 Baynard-street, with stealing a silver watch and gold bracelet from her lodgings, was referred to the Board of Police yesterday.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 331 Canal-street, occupied by B. Strauss, manufacturer of ladies' under-clothing. Damage to stock, $500. The building is owned by the Lorillard estate; damage, $100; insured.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last night, and unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Mayor to appoint Mr. John R. Russell, late of the Twenty-second Ward, now of the Nineteenth Ward, as one of the Police Commissioners.

Rev. Drs. Eadie and Calderwood, delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the General Assembly in this country, have arrived here, and will take part in the anniversary exercises of the Jane-street U. P. Church to-morrow evening.

The twenty-fifth woman suffrage anniversary will be held at Apollo Hall Tuesday, May 6, at 10 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other prominent ladies of the society.

The strike of the coopers is ended. The employers had to yield to the demands of the men, and O'Donnell Bros. and several other firms were forced to sign an agreement that henceforth no barrels shall be brought here from Portland, unless they have been manufactured by society coopers.

An unknown woman, apparently German, thirty-five years old, attired in a brown poplin dress, broché shawl, fastened with gold pin, black velvet hat trimmed with black silk and green flowers, was found insensible at Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue yesterday, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. In her pocket was found a visitor's card for Hart's Island.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 442; fees and assessments collected, $132,318.

The Board of Assessors have confirmed the assessments for extending Fourth-street, Williamsburg, and opening Dean-street, from Nostrand to Albany-avenue.

Work has been commenced on the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen, which is to be erected on the south-east corner Summit and Hicks streets.

Rev. Mr. Francioli, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, who left for Europe in the Moselle yesterday, was, before his departure, presented by the pupils of St. Peter's Academy, with a purse containing $250 in gold.

Ann Costello, forty years of age, left her house in Columbia-street, near Church-street, on Friday afternoon, slightly intoxicated. Yesterday her body was found in the river at the foot of Hicks-street, and an examination showed that she had been drowned.

Cornelius Noe, seventeen years of age, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Walsh, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from a Mrs. Hastings, of No. 32 Willoughby-street, with whom the prisoner has boarded since Saturday.

The Mayor, Controller, and Auditor, constituting a Board of Appointment, met yesterday, and, on nomination of the Auditor, Dr. J. T. Conkling was appointed one of the new Health Commissioners. Drs. Ottarson and Hutchinson were also nominated, but as no decision was arrived at, the Board adjourned to to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles R. Dusenberry, George W. Cobb, and Dennis McGrath have been appointed Police Commissioners of the city of Yonkers.

Rev. John R. Mathews, formerly rector of St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, has been ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he will officiate as chaplain.

Rev. Mr. Myers has been installed pastor of the Reformed Church at Brownville. Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Mr. Hutton, of Mount Vernon; Rev. Mr. Allen, of Tarrytown; Rev. Mr. Kipp, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. English, of Hastings, took part in the installation ceremonies.

A young boy, while playing ball on the school-ground, College-avenue, Mott-Haven, on Thursday afternoon, was nearly killed by being hit on the head with a bat which had slipped out of the hand of a playmate. He was taken home in a state of insensibility, but it is thought that he may recover.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest yesterday, at New-Rochelle, upon the body of Henry Webursty, a native of Germany, aged thirty years, who, while adjusting a pipe on the top of a tank in Mr. Lukert's brewery, fell from a platform about ten feet high, struck on his head, fractured his skull, and broke his neck, producing instant death. Verdict accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new reservoir for the city of Newark is nearly completed.

The receipts of Hudson County for the past year were $1,453,753, and the expenditures $1,429,632.

The fancy-store of W. M. Ackerman, in Newark, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and robbed of goods valued at $300.

The May Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence on Tuesday. The civil and criminal calendars are both very heavy.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen will meet to-morrow night, to make the appointment of city officers for the ensuing year.

Frederick Bauder, a jeweler in the employ of Manchester & Co., Newark, was yesterday committed to the County Jail, charged with stealing gold from the establishment.

Liscomb R. Titus, an old merchant and prominent citizen of Trenton, died very suddenly of apoplexy, yesterday morning, while returning from market.

In the Passaic County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, John Coffee pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Officer King at the Erie Depot, and was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen met last night, and after the transaction of the usual routine business, disbanded, leaving on hand a large amount of work for the new board, which will organize this week.

The trial of John Bogne, one of the rioters at Pattenburg, who was indicted for murder in the first degree was, resumed yesterday, in the Hunterdon County Court at Flemington, N. J. Several witnesses were examined, after which the Court adjourned until Monday.

Twenty-five trackmen employed on the Morris and Essex Road yesterday struck for an increase of pay from $1 50 to $2. The demand was refused, and the men quit work. The men say that the company reduced their wages in the Winter and agreed to increase them in the Spring. This the company denies.

A man named Christopher Klindtwork was instantly killed, at the Jersey City Sugar-house, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Deceased was a carpenter, and was engaged in repairing a tank, when he was caught in the belting and drawn into the machinery. He was instantly killed.

An Absconding Youth.

Mr. H. Prindle, doing business at No. 176 Broadway, called at Police Head-quarters last evening, and informed Inspector Walling that William Altenwelt, a youth in his employ, who resided at No. 330 West Fiftieth-street, had absconded with $150 in money. Mr. Prindle stated that he sent the lad early yesterday afternoon to get a check for $150 cashed. As William failed to return, his employer went to the bank and learned that he had drawn the money on the check, and since that time no trace of him has been obtained. The police are searching for the missing youth.

The Recent Manifestations of Petty Rebel Spite against Gen. Longstreet.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, April 29.

Rev. W. N. Pendleton, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Lexington, Va., and formerly a brigadier-general in the Confederate service, is on a lecturing tour in the South, for the purpose of raising funds to build a tomb for Gen. R. E. Lee. On Tuesday evening, last week, the lecturer went out of his way to charge treachery against Gen. Longstreet as the cause for the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg. The *Banner*, referring to this charge against Longstreet, says:

> Gen. Longstreet, unlike nearly all the other ex-Confederate generals, became identified with the Republican Party shortly after the war, and has acted with that party since, and to this fact, we can't help thinking, must be ascribed this extraordinary charge of Gen. Pendleton. Who supposes such an accusation would be brought at this late day if Gen. Longstreet harmonized politically with Gen. Pendleton? We very much question if among his defamers there can be found one of half his physical or moral courage, in peace or war. Say what they will of him, Longstreet was a splendid soldier—did capable and conscientious service for the Confederate cause—was ever in the thickest and hottest of the fight, and his presence alone was worth a whole brigade to any army. It would present the South in a most contemptible attitude to decry such a man for the gratification of a little, mean, sectional and partisan prejudice, because the man has brains and a great soul, and dares to give to both the freest play and exercise.

How a Fortune Prevented a Marriage.

From the Montreal Witness, April 28.

Some time ago a wealthy and fascinating young widow came from New-York and took up her abode in Montreal. While boarding here she fell in love with a son of her landlady, a handsome youth, about twenty years of age. The young man reciprocated, but, shortly after, stern fate called him away to the West where a situation had been procured for him. Cupid, however, called him back, the widow proposed—passing strange—and was accepted. Things having gone so smoothly, the wedding was appointed for an early day, and the lady and her intended were being congratulated on their happy future, when unfortunately for all, the wheel took another turn. Mrs. ——'s agents in New-York having been apprised of what was about to take place in Canada, informed the bride elect if she married as proposed, her fortune would be forfeited—nothing would be left to her but a bare allowance. Here was a dilemma. However, a fortune isn't got every day; so, after due deliberation, the match was broken off. The despair of the would-be young bridegroom may be easily imagined, for when the news from New-York came to hand, he still wished to marry the widow, believing, no doubt, that he could yet win from the world as large a fortune as his proposed bride would throw away.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities—There have been no transactions thus far to-day, and prices are nominally as last sent.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

PARIS, May 3—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling Uplands 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. @9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Cotton to arrive, flat.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy and declining. Middling Uplands, 9d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy and declining. Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of the sales, 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, May and June, at 8¾d.; from same ports, April and May, at 8¾d.; and from same ports, deliverable in May, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 65s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Lard, 40s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 3.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, May 2.—Sugar bouyant; No. 12 D. S. 16 reals ⅌ arrobe. Exchange irregular and excited: on United States, 60 days, currency, 10¾@11 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 14@14½ ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days, gold, 23¾@29 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 32¼@33 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 44¾@45 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 26¾@27 ⅌ cent. premium. The Spanish Bank is unable to supply the demand for Exchange. The grand bear scheme of the bank has failed, and Exchange is rapidly rising. Merchants consider the crisis over. There is no longer any fear that some of the heavy Sugar houses will be compelled to suspend, although some of them will loose heavily.

[Advertisement.]

"AMUSING"—To have teeth extracted with Laughing Gas at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-street. Head-quarters.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto for Savannah.—J. Hilton and wife, D. C. Jones, H. C. Pinkham, J. E. Knapp, C. P. Gerrish, E. W. Crampton, J. S. Fifield, Ralph Tucker, John G. Yeager, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, C. G. Collins.

In steam-ship Virgo, for Savannah.—Mrs. L. F. Setin, Miss Emma B. Carr, Capt. Corrie, Mrs. Sarah Marshall and 3 children, Mrs. Mary McBride, Josiah Marshall, Miss Kimbrough, Geo. Cohen, Jes. Walsh, C. G. Ethelston, A. H. Tamm, Wm. Murkins, J. R. Hawthorn, Miss Lillie Hall, Miss Maggie Arnold, G. M. Barrett, C. S. Wilson and wife, B. F. McColl, E. F. Shephard, P. M. Jarvis, Peter Whalen, Edward A. Walsh.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London and Havre.—Mrs. Harriet Bryant and child, Miss Rose Sparett, T. C. Davidson, wife and 3 children, Samuel G. Sturge, W. H. Launder, wife and 4 children, Miss Emma Stevens, Mrs. Chandler and 4 children, Mrs. Chas. B. Potter, L. L. Newton, Mrs. Rattray and 4 children, J. Brett and wife, Miss C. Fairthorn, Mr. Lhoillier, wife, child and friend, Oscar Kretser, Chas. Semms and wife, Jaques Bernheam, wife and child, Otto Leyser, Miss Adelaide Wetherby.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—Mr. Albery, Frank Brackett, Mr. Blander, Mr., Mrs., Miss R., and A. H. Brocklehurst, Wm. Cuthbertson, Jr., A. Dailey, Richard Draper, Miss Earles, Miss Ann Godson, Frank Grant, Mr. Grey, G. B. Hewitt, Miss E. P. Kidd, F. Marcus, J. F. Merce, Rev. Nicholas Molloy, P. P., and servant, T. Newman, Miss M. Nowlan, F. C. O'Reilly, J. W. Pearson, R. Richmond, Rev. W. O. Lamson, J. J. M. Smith, Fred. Thomas, A. J. R. Wilkie, H. F. Wood.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:54 | Sun sets......6:59 | Moon sets..1:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:56 | Gov. Island..1:05 | Hell Gate..3:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Santiago de Cuba, Reynolds, Havana, &c., C. L. Guilleaume & Co.; Gassendi, (Br.,) Marshall, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co. Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia.

Ship Lillie Soullard, Webster, Lisbon, &c., Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Nancy, (Br.,) Pedersen, Anjiers for orders, V. H. Brown & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Pennington, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Olaf Kyrre, (Ger.,) Bergh, Rodosto and Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amy A. Lane, Carver, Havana, &c., J. B. Phillips & Son.

Brigs Lizzie Dewey, (Br.,) Merriam, Parrsboro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Caprerara, Blanchard, Cadiz for orders, Walsh, Field & Way; Alice, Hughes, Rio Janeiro via Bangor, Me., Peniston Bros. & Co.; Julia Blaze, (Br.,) Ganion, St. Johns, P. R., J. Whitney & Co.; J. W. Hunt, Hunt, Aspinwall, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Minnehaha, Douglas, Musquash Inlet, Campbell & Gardner; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Active, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., P. I. Nevins & Son; Louise Van Brunt, Tooker, Indianola, &c., Tupper & Beattie; H. H. Seavey, Lee, Jacksonville, Mott Bedell, Bedell, Richmond; A. E. Baillie, Allen, Washington, D. C.; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; H. A. Tolles, Mullen, New-Haven; J. L. Merrill, Halsey, Fernandina.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London April 16, and Havre 19th, with mdse. and 936 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had fine and clear weather during the passage, except last day or two, when experienced dense fogs.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Trieste March 22, Messina 26th, Palermo 31st, and Gibraltar April 6, with fruit, &c., and 22 passengers to Henderson Bros. Throughout the entire passage experienced heavy gales of wind from S. W. to N. W., accompanied with a heavy sea.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool April 22, and Queenstown 23d, with 30 cabin and 980 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Vidjasen, (Norw.,) Fuidsen, Cork 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to the Banks, thence 16 ds., with S. W. winds.

Schr. Geo. Calhoun, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven 13 ds., with shooks to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Rubina, (Br.,) Second, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with shooks to Heney & Parker.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Stockton, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Bark Vivid, (Nor.,) Pettersen, Boston, in ballast to master.

Schr. George & Albert, Bensen, Portland, with lumber to Hamlin & Patten.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Kempt, N. S., via Lubec [illegible]

11 ds., with [illegible] Co.—vessel to [illegible]

Schr. E. W. [illegible] Johnson.

Schr. John C. [illegible]

Schr. Nellie [illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible]

WIND—[illegible]

Sailed.

Steam-ships [illegible] Celtic, Greece, [illegible] pool; Australia, [illegible] diff; Georgia [illegible] New-Orleans; [illegible] Florida, for [illegible] for Savannah; [illegible] minion, for [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May [illegible] New-York; [illegible] CHARLESTON, [illegible] hattan, New-York; [illegible] Baltimore; [illegible] Whitney, [illegible] FARTHER POINT, [illegible] Patrick, from [illegible] passengers. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 3—[illegible] Berthe & Jean [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible] SAVANNAH, [illegible] for Philadelphia, [illegible] San Salvador, [illegible] Russia, [illegible] Ida Richardson [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, [illegible] City of Brooklyn [illegible] yesterday. STETTIN, [illegible] Ernst Moritz Arndt [illegible] May 1 for New-York.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are prepared to sell at [illegible] Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are not surpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all [illegible]

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

GLASSWARE

VERY CHEAP.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,

OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

GENUINE

VICHY

BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

For Dyspepsia, [illegible] Diseases of the Liver, &c.

USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

For sale by [illegible] way; PURDY & NICHOLAS, [illegible] CHAS. BELLOWS, [illegible] HAZARD & CASWELL, [illegible] PARK & TILFORD, [illegible] ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, [illegible] st. and College-place, and all [illegible] retail grocers. BOUCHE FILS & CO., [illegible] VESEY-ST.

NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,

On account of a RADICAL CHANGE In the business. Our entire selection of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, RIBBONS, SASHES, TIES, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, [illegible]

Marked down to FIFTY CENTS ON A DOLLAR.

All goods marked in [illegible]

No. 737 Broadway. [illegible]

10 PER CENT. [illegible] ON EVERY [illegible] ONE DOLLAR.

J. NONNENBACHER & CO.

Manufacturer and [illegible]

MOLDINGS,

Picture and Looking-Glass Frames and

WINDOW CORNICES.

FACTORY, NO. 16 PELL-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

Pell is the second [illegible]

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—From auction [illegible] wholesale house, [illegible] prices.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible]

English carpeting [illegible] rolls fine gold paper [illegible] cents per yard; [illegible] usually sold at [illegible] ing, &c., at low prices [illegible] son-st., opposite [illegible]

BETHESDA [illegible] Dr. Warren [illegible] erdeen, Miss.; Dr. [illegible] ville; Dr. North, [illegible] ington; Dr. Dunbar [illegible] of Bright's Disease, [illegible] Indigestion, Cons[illegible] diac, and Urinary [illegible]

Dr. A. H. HEATH, Agent, No. [illegible]